

RECORD

OF

THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

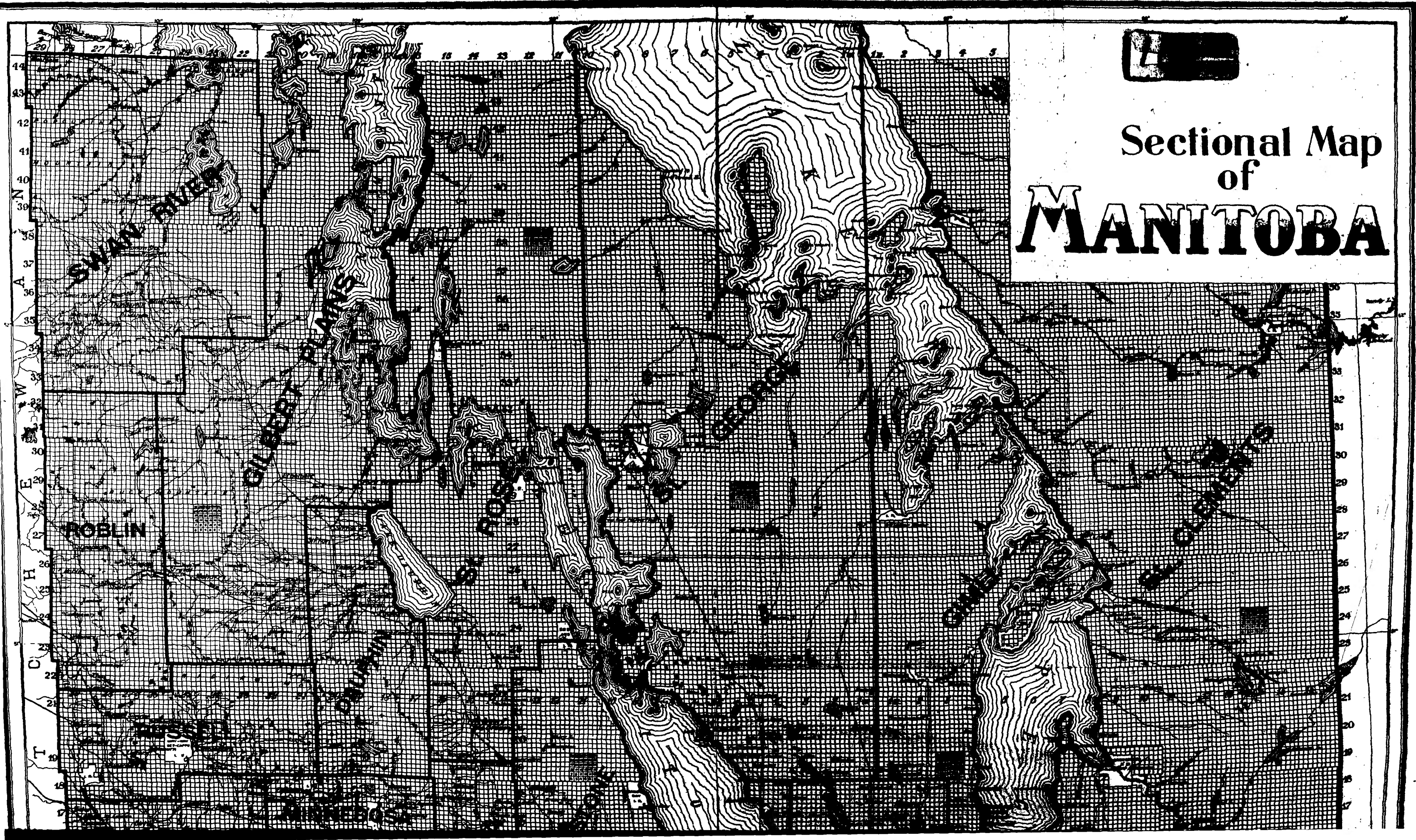
1900 - 1914

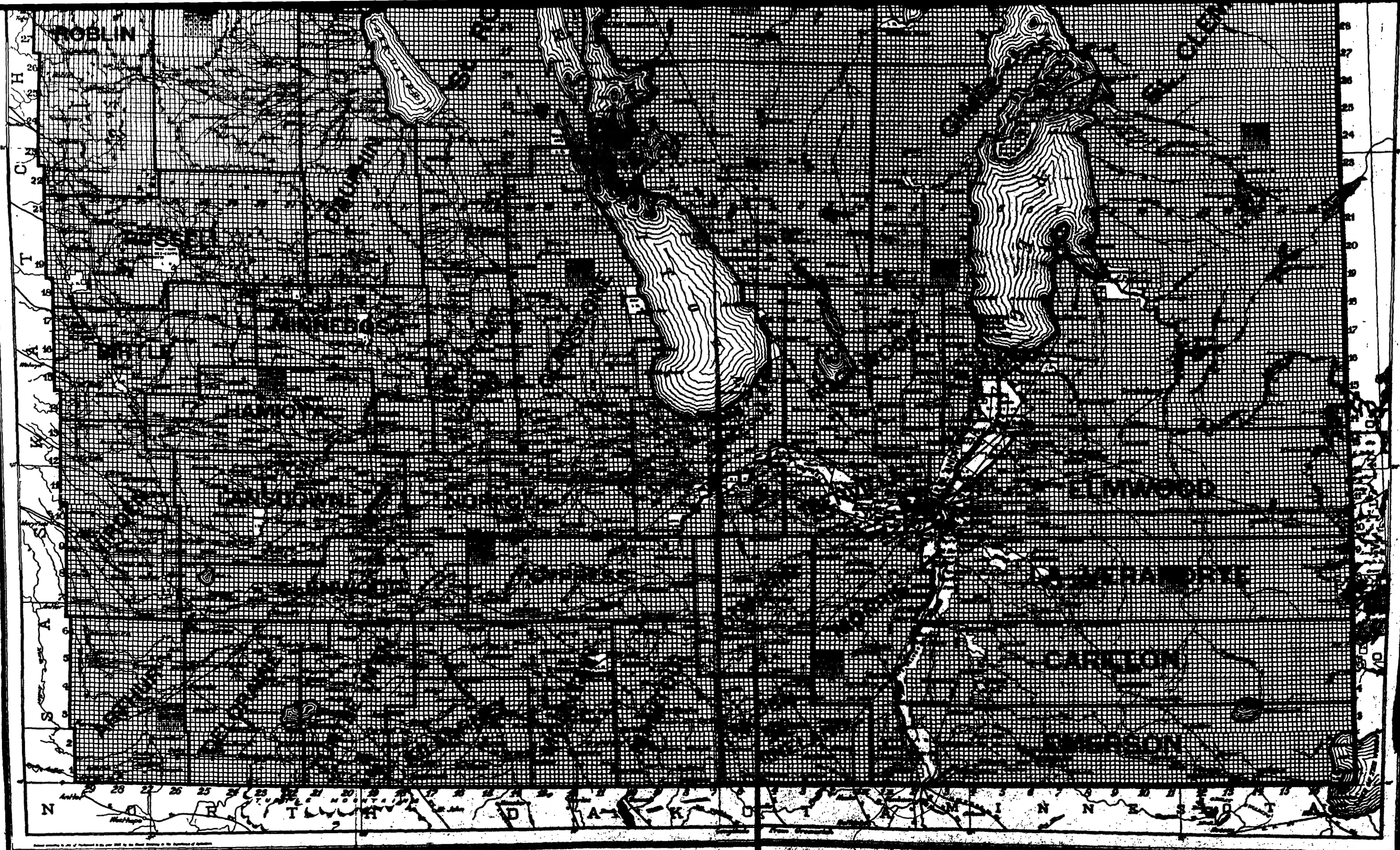
And the Criticisms
and Pretensions of
Opponents

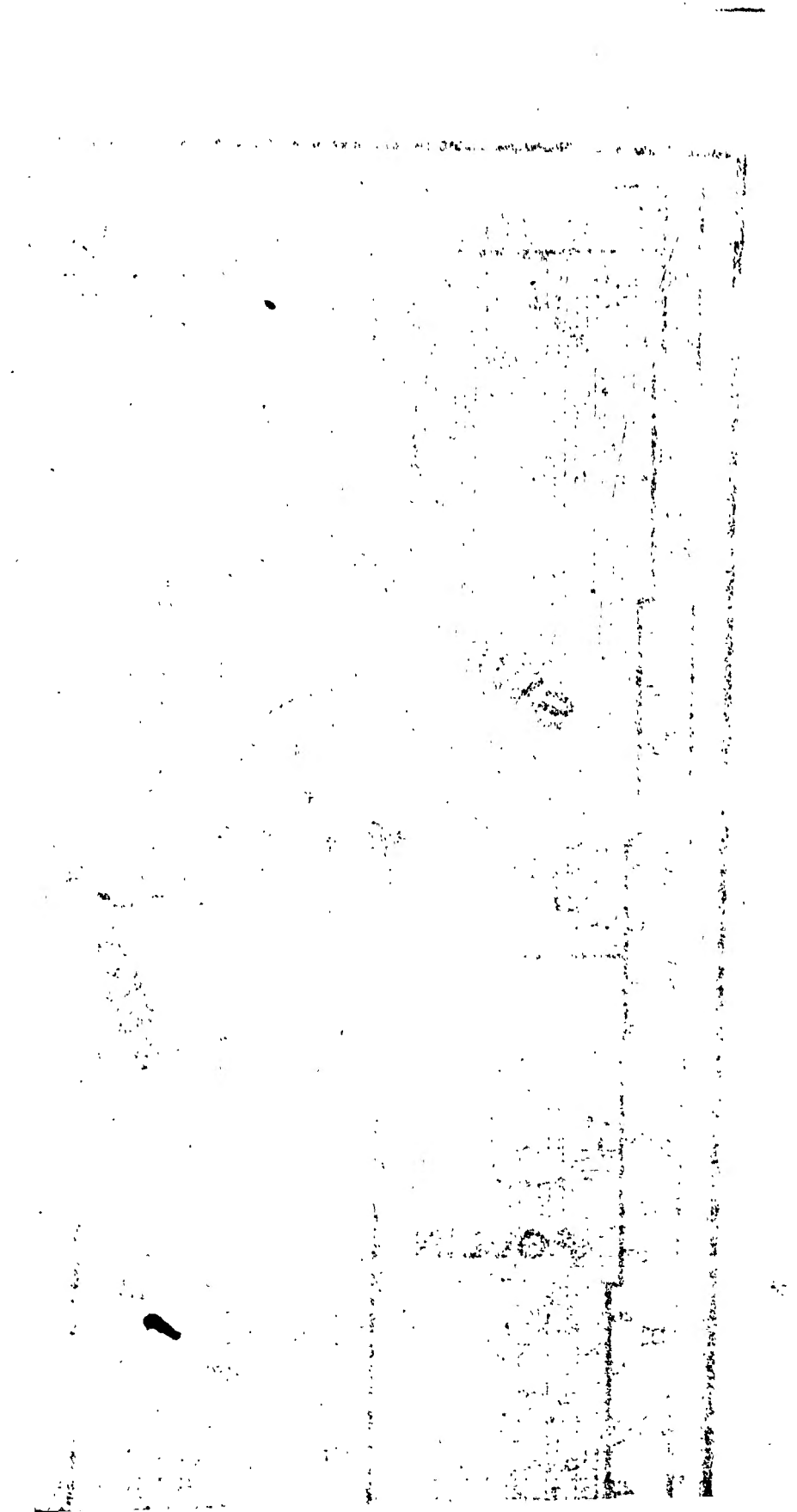


"Good government can laugh to scorn
the falsehood of report."

Manitoba Electoral Divisions, within old Provincial Boundaries







829.711
C755m
1914N

Record

OF THE

Roblin Government

1900—1914

and the Criticisms and
Pretensions of Opponents



“Good Government can laugh to
scorn the falsehood of Report.”

1564/7



12660

INTRODUCTION.

The record contained within discloses the accomplishments of the Roblin Government during the time it has been charged with the administration of the affairs of the Province—the past fourteen years—and at the same time fairly deals with the criticisms, pretensions and alleged policy of opponents. The facts set forth cannot fail to carry conviction to any reasonable and unbiased person that the present Government has well and faithfully performed its duties and obligations as trustees for the public, and is well worthy of a continuation of the confidence and esteem of the people of Manitoba.



SIR RODMOND ROBLIN, K.C.M.G.,
PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 1900—1914.

"IF YOU SEEK HIS MONUMENT, LOOK AROUND."

**A FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIER BY ONE
WHO KNOWS HIM WELL.**

Speaking in the Legislature in 1912, the Hon. Hugh Armstrong said:—

"Manitoba no longer is the postage stamp Province that it was dubbed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but has finally, by standing on its dignity, as a Province, and by virtue of the fairness of the Government of Canada, with the Right Hon. R. L. Borden at its head, attained full status as to area and financial aid from the Dominion with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, which Provinces were formed and came into existence during the regime of the Liberal administration at Ottawa with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at its head, and, Mr. Speaker, it would not be fair for me at this time to withhold a tribute to the one man in Manitoba to whom more than to any other the credit for this accomplishment is due. I refer to the man who has recently been honored by his sovereign with the order of knighthood, the Honorable Sir Rodmond Palen Roblin.

"I want to pay him the personal tribute of saying that I have known him and been associated with him in a more or less close degree during a period of over twenty years, and never during that time have I known him to advocate one measure, or express one sentiment that was not creditable, in the highest degree, both to himself as a statesman, and to the people whose trustee he has been and is, and I will venture to say this, notwithstanding his calumniators and detractors, and they are many, that no public man to-day stands anything like being nearly so high in the estimation of the people of the Province as the Premier of the Province, Sir R. P. Roblin, and I take this opportunity of congratulating him upon the honors which have recently been bestowed on him by his sovereign, and of saying that I hope he may long be spared to a career of usefulness and service to the people of this country."

THE PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE.

It will—it must—be admitted by everyone, be his political inclinations or affiliations what they may, that during the period the Roblin Government has directed the public affairs of the Province, marvellous progress has been made in development. It will be in the memory of all what deplorable conditions existed, financial and otherwise, at the time the Grit aggregation in control in 1899 were driven from office by an outraged public. It is now a matter of history and memory, but it is fitting and appropriate to recall the fact, inasmuch as the present leader of opponents to the Roblin administration, Mr. T. C. Norris, was, at the period referred to, a servile and unfailing supporter in the Legislature of such glaring maladministration, to the detriment and ill-repute of the Province, and so utterly at variance to the most elementary essentials and requirements of responsible and good government, and in order to show, as the fact is, that the task imposed in 1900 upon the Conservative administration of restoring public confidence in the Province, as to its resources and possibilities, was not an easy one. It was, however, fearlessly undertaken. And with what result? The disordered and disreputable conditions, so glaringly apparent and hitherto prevailing, were dealt with in an honest and businesslike manner, and it was not long before a new era dawned and the Province came into its own. By wise and judicious administration and legislation, rapid strides were made, and soon the outside world became impressed that we possessed in our fertile lands a heritage of immeasurable possibilities. New people came to cast their lot with us, and capital rapidly sought investment. The past fourteen years has witnessed great development, until to-day Manitoba, with the addition of the territory to the north, with seaports on Hudson Bay, stands in so impregnable a position that nothing, short of a return to the vicious methods of government which previously prevailed, can check its destiny or mar its future in becoming one of the greatest units in the confederation of Canada.

Read what follows to be convinced that the Roblin Government played no small part in bringing about these favorable conditions.

Is it desirable, can we afford, to retrograde to the kind of government that existed in 1899, and so ardently upheld and supported by Mr. T. C. Norris, the present Opposition leader? Is Boss-Tweedism to be restored?

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM, 1899.

That the alarming condition of the finances of the Province demands the introduction of such economical methods of administration as will re-establish the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures.

That the present iniquitous franchise law be repealed, and that an equitable Act, based on the principles of manhood suffrage and one man one vote, be enacted.

That the alien law be strictly enforced.

The encouragement of an immigration policy that will secure to the Province her portion of a desirable class of European immigrants, as well as those from the older Provinces of Canada and the United States, but regret the wholesale importation of undesirable immigrants from Southern Europe.

That the affairs of the Province be administered on businesslike principles, without regard to political considerations, especially in so far as our educational system is concerned, which should be absolutely freed from party politics by the establishment of an independent board of education.

That the Province have control of the School lands and the proceeds of the sales of all lands that have been sold or will be sold in the near future, to be used only for the purpose of supplementing the ordinary school grant as given from year to year.

That the proper administration of justice, including the appointment of justices of the peace, commissioners in B. R. and other officers of justice, be from representative men, independent of politics.

That the Province, providing its revenue is sufficient for the purposes, establish and maintain an agricultural college, also a technical school at which mechanics and others may receive practical training.

The adoption of the principle of government ownership of railways, in so far as the circumstances of the Province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonuses should be granted to any railway company which does not give the Government of the Province the control of the rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

That the demand be made for the transfer of all Crown lands, within the boundaries of Manitoba, to the Province.

That aid be granted to municipalities, by way of guarantee of interest upon debentures, when required.

That an Act be passed for compensation for injuries received by workmen in their usual employment.

That the boundaries of the Province be extended northward to the Hudson Bay.

That the Province assume control and administration of the fisheries of this Province.

That a line of railway be constructed to Hudson Bay.

That a measure be adopted to give effect to the will of the people regarding prohibition of the liquor traffic, which measure should go as far in the direction of prohibition as the powers of the Province will allow.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

A RETROSPECT AND A PARALLEL.

In the year 1899 the Greenway Government was swept out of existence by an outraged electorate, and deservedly so, as the finances of the Province were found to be in a deplorable condition. The bank accounts, both of a general and trust nature, had been largely overdrawn, and school grants and other accounts against the Province were outstanding to the extent of over \$150,000; and grave irregularities existed in several of the departments. To arrive at a true financial position of the Province the incoming Government appointed a Commission to investigate and report respecting the premises. This report disclosed an alarming state of affairs. It was found that the cash deficit of the Government amounted to \$91,522.52, made up as follows:

Imperial Bank, overdraft	\$76,036.77	
Provincial Government, trust account..	15,485.75	
	<hr/>	\$91,522.52

The several departments of the Government were stagnant, and past due accounts for services rendered and materials furnished the Government had been pigeon-holed and left to providence to care for. These unpaid accounts amounted to \$156,613.88.

The whole internal machinery of the Government had become, as it were, rusty and incapable of performing its proper functions. Responsible Government had become a travesty. It was akin to a rudderless ship upon a tempestuous sea. The policy apparently was one of drift and unconcern of public interest. Development was at a standstill. Settlement was seriously retarded owing to the lack of railway facilities to open up new sections of the Province, and on this account also actual settlers were tremendously handicapped in marketing their grain and procuring the commodities of life. It also transpired that while the policy of lethargic indifference was the chief asset of the Greenway administration, in so far as public interests were concerned, it was very much alive to matters involving personal interest or self-aggrandisement. Every device, no matter how dishonorable, for the purpose of retaining office was resorted to. Deception and lack of candour was practiced to the utmost degree. The public money of the Province was expended at a spendthrift rate. Upwards of a million dollars of the public money had found its way into the pockets of railway promoters, with no corresponding equivalent in return, actually no benefits whatever, but on the contrary, simply a huge expenditure of public money to perpetuate a monopoly. These and many more gross violations of duty and public trusteeship the Greenway Government was guilty of. The whole foundation and superstructure of government had become rotten and insécure.

The result was that at the General Elections in 1899 an outraged people hurled this moribund Government from office and placed a Government in control of public affairs which promised reforms and upright dealing. This was not accomplished, however, without a superhuman effort on the part of the people, for the reason that the Greenway Government had so entrenched itself in office by means of a corrupt voters' list that it seemed almost impossible to accomplish the result.

However, the Conservative party of the Province, after the expenditure of thousands of dollars, succeeded in a measure in purging the lists of stuffed names of voters, and procured a fairly complete voters' list.

The first step taken by the Government succeeding the Greenway Government was to make the necessary financial arrangements to pay the past due school grants and other accounts left unpaid by the Greenway Government, and to provide for other accruing payments and the repair and improvements to many of the public buildings, some of which were tottering to their fall. Accordingly the new Government, in order to wipe off and provide for the above, and to give the Province a new financial start, negotiated a loan for the sum of \$500,000.00 on the credit of the Province. The proceeds of this loan were used and devoted to the following purposes:

Deficit of the Greenway Government	\$248,136 40
Public buildings, 1900-1902	81,363 19
Foundation, Parliament buildings	14,772 86
Railway aid bonuses (Greenway)	131,453 32
Survey fees, M. & N. W. Ry. lands	21,780 78
Town of Nelson, aid	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$500,506 55

A new era had, therefore, fallen upon the Province. Business commenced to be conducted according to proper methods, and year after year the present Government has been able to show increased surpluses instead of annual deficits, which were as regular under the Greenway administration as the rising and setting of the sun.

The Roblin Government has pursued and continued the policy introduced in 1899 until the present time, and this statement of fact is substantiated by the public records. It may well be proud of its achievements!

**Province has Surplus of Assets over Liabilities of nearly
Forty-Three Million Dollars, November 30th, 1913.**

DIRECT ASSETS.

Dominion Government—		
Capital account, Dec. 31, 1908	\$7,742,508 92	
Unpaid subsidy and interest ..	436,152 63	
School Land Fund—		\$ 8,178,661 55
With Dominion Government,		
March 31, 1913	3,356,924 74	
Deferred payments on lands sold, March 31, 1913	2,850,473 59	
1,750,000 acres unsold (ap- proximately) at \$8.00	14,000,000 00	
5,250,000 acres unsold (ap- proximately) at \$1.50	7,875,000 00	
Provincial Lands—		28,082,398 33
43,750 acres at \$5.00	218,750 00	
Deferred payments on lands sold	2,335,000 00	
		2,553,750 00
Loans, advances, etc.		331,926 05
Public buildings, furnishings, etc.		7,940,948 27
Telephone system—		
Cost of installation to date ..	\$10,085,594 65	
Cash in hands of Commission	181,962 76	
Cash in hands of Government	779,915 91	
		11,047,473 32
Grain elevator system		1,000,000 00
Cash on hand		769,970 06

DIRECT LIABILITIES.

Series E—Provincial Loan	\$1,498,933 33	
Series F—Provincial Loan	997,666 66	
Series G—Provincial Loan	500,000 00	
Series H—Telephone Loan	1,000,000 00	
Series I—Telephone Loan	3,399,853 33	
Series J—Telephone Loan	499,806 67	
		7,896,259 99
Municipal Telephone Debentures as- sumed by Province	177,000 00	
Drainage District Debentures as- sumed by Province	10,000 00	
Manitoba Government Debenture Stock	8,922,333 33	
(Telephones, elevators and buildings)		9,109,333 33
		\$17,005,593 32
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities		\$42,899,534 26

INDIRECT LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE FOR WHICH AMPLE SECURITY
IS HELD.

Debentures—Judicial Districts	\$ 201,826 66
Debentures—C. N. R. (Minnesota section)	349,000 00
Stock for various trust purposes	2,344,000 00
Railway Debentures guaranteed	25,221,580 00
Drainage Debentures guaranteed	1,897,853 66
Municipal Debentures guaranteed	446,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$30,520,260 00

**Condensed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on Consolidated
Revenue for the Year ending November 30th, 1913.**

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	\$1,036,310.97
Department of Attorney-General	586,266.27
Department of Agriculture and Immigration	50,474.85
Department of Education	30,161.39
Department of Legislation	25,623.88
Department of Municipal Commissioner	35,000.00
Department of Provincial Secretary	79,512.75
Department of Provincial Lands	323,769.41
Department of Provincial Treasurer	852,163.77
Department of Public Works	302,445.23
Department of Telegraphs and Telephones	1,814,407.45
Dominion of Canada	1,688,244.98
Balance	1,117,696.19
	<hr/>
	\$7,942,077.14

EXPENDITURES.

Department of Executive Council	\$ 26,234.47
Department of Attorney-General	563,490.59
Department of Agriculture and Immigration	411,781.40
Department of Education	668,832.38
Department of Legislation	151,206.98
Department of Municipal Commissioner	4,711.88
Department of Provincial Secretary	15,693.66
Department of Provincial Lands	12,265.94
Department of Provincial Treasurer (chargeable to In- come)	128,051.36
Department of Provincial Treasurer (statutory pay- ments)	670,785.71
Department of Public Works (chargeable to Income).	1,322,962.68
Department of Public Works (chargeable to Capital)	2,616,869.98
Department of Telegraphs and Telephones	1,348,390.11
Department of Railway Commissioner	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,942,077.14

**Condensed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on Ledger
Accounts for the Year ending November 30th, 1913.**

RECEIPTS.

Eastern Judicial District—Stock Sinking Fund... .. \$	11,971.71
Municipal Commissioner—Interest Account... ..	40,227.52
Sale of Shares Act	10.00
Drainage District No. 1—Interest Account	1,887.77
Drainage District No. 2— " "	28,383.07
Drainage District No. 3— " "	2,365.40
Drainage District No. 4— " "	3,783.65
Drainage District No. 5— " "	7,409.25
Drainage District No. 6— " "	1,284.74
Drainage District No. 7— " "	443.21
Drainage District No. 8— " "	25,039.73
Drainage District No. 9— " "	6,459.41
Drainage District No. 10— " "	2,789.46
Drainage District No. 11— " "	2,068.21
Drainage District No. 12— " "	9,340.39
Drainage District No. 13— " "	770.75
Drainage District No. 14— " "	4,872.80
Drainage District No. 15— " "	1,339.83
Drainage District No. 16— " "	5,826.95
Drainage District No. 17— " "	1,816.32
Drainage District No. 18— " "	2,038.99
Drainage District No. 19— " "	15,511.14
Provincial Buildings—furnishings and grounds	4,979.00
Union Bank of Canada, London	1,935,921.91
	<u>\$2,117,441.21</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Eastern Judicial District Stock—Interest Account... \$	30,981.37
Canadian Bank of Commerce — Manitoba Government Stock Sinking Fund	52,651.82
Union Bank of Canada—Government Stock Sinking Fund	4,866.66
Drainage District No. 1—Interest and Commissions... ..	4,525.41
Drainage District No. 2— " " " ..	28,098.93
Drainage District No. 3— " " " ..	2,339.85
Drainage District No. 4— " " " ..	4,549.86
Drainage District No. 5— " " " ..	7,090.44
Drainage District No. 6— " " " ..	1,342.76
Drainage District No. 7— " " " ..	406.99
Drainage District No. 8— " " " ..	32,394.37
Drainage District No. 9— " " " ..	7,880.47
Drainage District No. 10— " " " ..	2,649.34
Drainage District No. 11— " " " ..	2,193.78
Drainage District No. 12— " " " ..	9,243.10

Drainage District No. 13—Interest and Commissions. . . \$	372.17
Drainage District No. 14— " " " ..	4,749.19
Drainage District No. 15— " " " ..	903.12
Drainage District No. 16— " " " ..	4,529.95
Drainage District No. 17— " " " ..	1,619.71
Drainage District No. 18— " " " ..	1,950.77
Drainage District No. 19— " " " ..	15,434.89
Balance	1,887,666.25
	<u>\$2,117,441.21</u>

**Condensed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on Trust
Accounts for the Year ending November 30th, 1913.**

RECEIPTS.

Balance at December 1, 1912	\$2,515,772.90
Municipal Commissioner's Sinking Fund	10,234.01
Municipalities Sinking Fund	1,268.21
School Districts Sinking Fund	61.98
Land Titles Assurance Fund	18,213.32
Trust Funds Investment	24,321.37
Mortgagees Trust Account	1,650.81
County Court Suitors Fund	1,500.00
Official Administration	3,124.16
Administration of Estates of Insane	24,843.39
Telegraph and Telephone Systems	74,928.82
Manitoba Government Grain Elevator Systems	42,665.14
Telephone Depreciation Reserve	326,690.74
Drainage District No. 1—Sinking Fund	1,306.84
Drainage District No. 2— " "	21,575.79
Drainage District No. 3— " "	1,910.25
Drainage District No. 4— " "	3,164.72
Drainage District No. 5— " "	4,877.43
Drainage District No. 6— " "	1,011.00
Drainage District No. 7— " "	307.75
Drainage District No. 10— " "	2,182.74
Drainage District No. 11— " "	1,418.45
Drainage District No. 12— " "	8,224.11
Drainage District No. 13— " "	480.23
Drainage District No. 14— " "	2,988.34
Drainage District No. 15— " "	941.73
Drainage District No. 16— " "	2,816.14
Drainage District No. 2—Working Account	50,000.00
Drainage District No. 4— " "	16,000.00
Drainage District No. 16— " "	16,000.00
Drainage District No. 20— " "	62,000.00
Court of King's Bench	179,948.42

\$3,420,793.85

EXPENDITURES.

Court of King's Bench	\$ 275,830.82
Land Titles Assurance Fund	19,000.00
Official Administration	8,711.17
Administration of Estates of Insane	9,351.13
Manitoba Government Grain Elevator Systems	53,017.21
Mortgagees Trust Account	3,602.00
Municipal Commissioner, E.J.D. Court House Account	200,000.00
Telegraph and Telephone Systems	450,000.00
School Districts Sinking Fund	5,731.63
Municipalities Sinking Fund	2,451.40
Drainage District No. 2—Working Account	48,316.01
Drainage District No. 3— “ “	2.37
Drainage District No. 4— “ “	2,294.92
Drainage District No. 5— “ “	6,058.38
Drainage District No. 6— “ “	1.50
Drainage District No. 7— “ “ . . . . .	.88
Drainage District No. 8— “ “	152,062.83
Drainage District No. 9— “ “	6,486.47
Drainage District No. 11— “ “	2.00
Drainage District No. 12— “ “	9.00
Drainage District No. 13— “ “ . . . . .	.50
Drainage District No. 14— “ “	19.62
Drainage District No. 15— “ “	1.75
Drainage District No. 16— “ “	13,997.08
Drainage District No. 17— “ “	2.00
Drainage District No. 18— “ “	377.25
Drainage District No. 18— “ “	101,878.08
Drainage District No. 20— “ “	55,906.95
Drainage District No. 2—Advance Account	50,000.00
Drainage District No. 4— “ “	10,000.00
Drainage District No. 16— “ “	16,000.00
Drainage District No. 20— “ “	62,000.00
Manitoba Government Grain Elevator Systems—Advance Account	30,000.00
Municipal Commissioner—Advance Account	4,800.00
Balance	1,832,031.90
	<u><u>\$3,420,793.85</u></u>

**Statement showing Revenue received by the Provincial Treasurer
during the twelve months ending November 30, 1913.**

DOMINION OF CANADA (\$1,688,244.98)

Subsidy (1,450,757.15)

Allowance for Government and Legisla- tion	\$190,000.00	
80c per head on population of 461,630	369,304.00	
Allowance in lieu of lands	409,007.18	
5 per cent. interest on capital of \$7,631,683.- 85	381,584.19	
		<u>\$1,349,895.37</u>
Additional re public buidings		100,861.78
		<u>\$1,450,757.15</u>

School Lands (\$237,487.83)

Interest on School Lands Fund for year ending March 31, 1913	\$ 96,405.48	
On account of interest on School Lands Fund to March 31, 1914	65,000.00	
Revenue outside of principal moneys	76,082.35	
		<u>\$ 237,487.83</u>
		<u><u>\$1,688,244.98</u></u>

Estimated Revenue of Province for the Year 1914.

Dominion of Canada—Subsidy	\$1,401,391.36
School Lands	200,000.00
Attorney-General's Department—Fines	34,000.00
County Court fees	32,000.00
Law fees	30,000.00
Land Titles—General	340,000.00
Liquor licenses	165,000.00
Department of Agriculture and Immigration—Fees . .	27,500.00
Marriage licenses	7,800.00
Agricultural College fees	16,000.00
Department of Education—Normal and Model School fees	32,000.00
Legislation—Private Bills	7,000.00
Manitoba Gazette	17,000.00
Sale of Statutes	2,000.00
Provincial Secretary's Department—Fees	100,000.00
Provincial Lands Department—Provincial Lands . .	300,000.00
Department of Public Works (Public Institutions)—	
Hospital for Insane, Brandon (maintenance) . . .	90,000.00
Hospital for Insane, Brandon (farm)	33,000.00
Hospital for Insane, Selkirk (maintenance) . . .	15,000.00
Hospital for Insane, Selkirk (farm)	14,000.00
Home for Incurables (maintenance)	13,000.00
Home for Incurables (farm)	6,500.00
Industrial Training School (maintenance) . . .	14,000.00
Industrial Training School (farm)	7,000.00
Deaf and Dumb Institute	12,000.00
Grain Elevator Commission	75,000.00
Treasury Department—Interest	120,000.00
Succession duties	500,000.00
Insurance Act fees	33,000.00
Fire prevention	8,500.00
Corporation tax	140,000.00
Railway tax	205,000.00
Refunds	2,000.00
Sundry revenue	6,000.00
Land Titles Assurance Fund (revenue)	20,000.00
Department of Municipal Commissioner—	
Automobile licenses	40,000.00
Department of Telegraphs and Telephones—	
Telephone rentals, etc.	1,825,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,890,691.36



HON. HUGH ARMSTRONG
Provincial Treasurer

Salient Points of Provincial Treasurer's 1914 Budget Speech.

Manitoba's finances show a surplus of \$473,221.19 over expenditures on Consolidated Revenue Account, for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1913.

There was an extraordinary expenditure of \$133,701.08 which might have been charged to capital account; this would have made the surplus \$606,922.27.

The revenue for 1913 is considerably more than was estimated at the beginning of the year.

Estimated revenue of the fiscal year was \$5,485,247.14; actual revenue was \$5,788,069.98.

Expenditure on Consolidated Revenue Account was \$5,314,848.79.

The money expended on capital account, since and including 1900 totals \$7,145,655.74, and the total excess of revenue over expenditure during the same period totals \$7,251,206.92—more than enough to cover the entire expenditure on capital account for public buildings during the fourteen years; in addition to which large sums have been paid out of consolidated account for other than ordinary purposes.

These include the retirement of debenture series "A" and "C," and aid to railways, municipalities, etc.

Capital expenditure out of revenue, \$675,951.07; receipts on ledger accounts, \$63,611.03; cash on hand, November 30th, 1913, \$769,970.06.

The amount expended, on capital account, upon public buildings was \$2,611,872.98, divided between Agricultural buildings at St. Charles and St. Vital, Selkirk Hospital for the Insane, Brandon Hospital for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Folks' Home, Industrial Training School, court houses and gaols, land titles offices, new Parliament building, Stonewall public building, normal schools at Brandon and Manitou.

Expenditure upon buildings was very much greater than in any other year in the history of the Province.

Manitoba stock was sold on the British market at an issue price of 102, the Province realizing 99 net for its 4½ per cent. stock, the amount of which was over-subscribed.

One other issue by the Canadian Government sold at the same price, but that of the Province of Quebec was only about one-fourth subscribed.

London loaned \$75,000,000 during the last year to Canadian enterprise—nearly three times as much as in 1912—despite the tightness of money. The difficulty in getting enough money arose not out of depression, but out of our prosperity.

The number of schools that receive grants has increased from 1,313 in 1899 to 2,430 in 1913.

Expenditure over receipts in education, \$752,819.32, divided among Agricultural College, university, technical high schools, public schools, industrial training school and Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The money for all the grants does not come from lands. We have received from sale of lands \$3,189,167.91. Out of this we paid bonded indebtedness in capital alone, or \$1,043,413.33, and interest for thirty years, which if capitalized would amount to \$2,250,000 more.

We have realized nearly \$4,000,000 from taxable sources that were practically untaxed by the preceding Government. We have collected in fourteen years, under "The Insurance Act," \$280,529.17; "Corporations Taxation Act," \$1,000,142.49; "Railway Taxation Act," \$1,298,036.68; "Succession Duties Act," \$1,117,522.47—a total of \$3,696,231.81 in new taxes.

The gross earnings of the telephone system total \$1,707,149.74. This was sufficient to cover operation, maintenance and interest charges, and to provide a replacement fund on a basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of the portions of the system that require to be replaced.

The amount set aside for the year was \$373,431, out of which was expended \$104,910.22, leaving a balance, unexpended, of \$268,520.78.

The net result to the Treasury was a gain on consolidated revenue account of \$179,069.45.

Cost of Manitoba system, \$212.56 per telephone; Alberta, \$327.83; Saskatchewan, \$292. We have in Manitoba a system that compares favorably with any system in the world.

If the Government can find a method within the realm of sound finance to assist the farmer to obtain cheaper money, then the Government will take action along that line.

The Province only owes directly \$4,953,120. Of this amount only \$2,456,520 has been borrowed during the Government's fourteen years tenure of office.

Manitoba is in excellent standing financially.

COULD ANY GOVERNMENT SHOW A BETTER RECORD?



**The Splendid Financial Position of the Province of Manitoba—Sale
of Provincial Stock at Figure Unexcelled by any other
Province in the Dominion.**

The financial standing of the Province of Manitoba has been steadily improving since the Roblin Government assumed office. Last year authority was given for the borrowing of \$3,000,000 for expenditure on the new legislative and other public buildings of the Province. Of this amount £400,000 was borrowed; the net proceeds of which were \$1,935,921.91, and it is a matter of gratification that our securities are so well regarded in the British market. The stock was sold at an issue price of 102, and the Province realized 99 net for its four and-a-half per cent. stock; and a pleasing feature of the transaction was that the amount was over-subscribed, and the lists closed at noon of the second day. One other issue by a Canadian Government sold at the same price as did the Manitoba issue, that being an issue of nearly similar amount, by the Province of Quebec, with the difference, however, that, in the case of Quebec, the issue was not fully subscribed.

BRITISH MONEY FOR CANADA.

The various Government borrowings in London, during 1913, were as follows:—

Date of issue 1913	Name	Amount	Interest	Redeemable	Issue Price
January 22nd.....	Province of Quebec.....	£ 400000	4½%	1954	102
April 1st.....	Province of Manitoba.....	400000	4½%	1953	102
April 9th.....	Province of Saskatchewan	1000000	4%	*1951	98
September 25th.....	Dominion of Canada.....	3000000	4%	1940-60	99
October 6th.....	Province of Alberta.....	1000000	4½%	1943	95
December 3rd.....	Dominion of Canada.....	4000000	4%	1940-60	97

* 10-year debentures, convertible at the option of the holder into 4% registered stock, redeemable 1951.

GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS IN LONDON..

**STATEMENT SHOWING PROCEEDS SALE OF LAST ISSUE OF £400,000 OF
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT STOCK AND ITS DISTRIBUTION THEREOF.**

(£400,000 at 99%, £396,000)

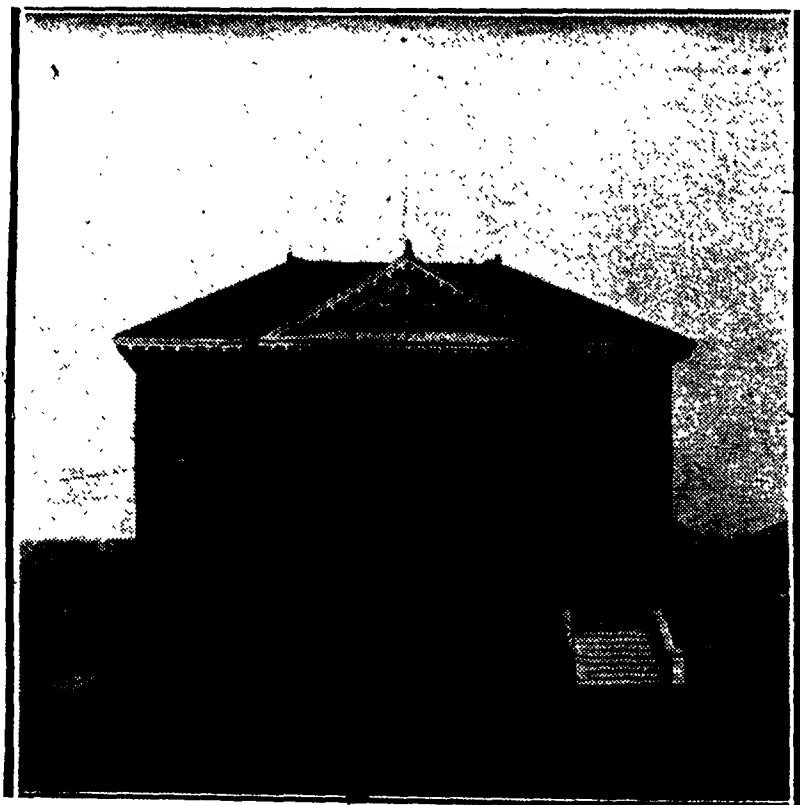
£396,000 at par, or currency	\$1,927,200.00
Interest accrued on allotments	8,721.91
Net proceeds	1,935,921.91
Expenditure on new Parliament and other buildings . . .	1,935,921.91

**The Provincial Treasurer says Province is in a Sound Financial
Condition.**

In concluding his last budget speech in the Legislature, the Provincial Treasurer made the following satisfactory and encouraging statement of fact:

"I have laid before you plainly and as briefly as possible the standing of the Province at the end of the fiscal year, and the financial statement, I have no hesitation in saying, is one of which every Manitoban may be proud. I present the statement with confidence that careful scrutiny and a comparison, if necessary, with the standing of other Provinces will sustain my contention that the Province of Manitoba is in excellent standing financially.

"I leave the statement with you, confident that the members of this House, as well as the people of Manitoba generally, will recognize from it that the Government has managed the affairs of the Province with due regard to sound business methods and with economy."



LAND TITLES OFFICE, BOISSEVAIN.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The Roblin Government Piles up Annual Surpluses—Former Grit Government left a Deficit of a Million Dollars.

The total surplus of the Roblin Government for the last fourteen years, 1900 to 1914 inclusive, is the large sum of \$7,251,204.77, made up as follows:—

1900	...	\$ 11,056.31
1901	...	49,444.73
1902	...	289,686.34
1903	...	148,777.83
1904	...	249,358.44
1905	...	465,123.02
1906	...	518,399.43
1907	...	294,353.00
1908	...	356,788.00
1909	...	624,118.67
1910	...	612,380.00
1911	...	451,363.00
1912	...	2,707,135.00
1913	...	473,221.00
Total		\$7,251,204.77

What a contrast to conditions prevailing in 1900!

The Greenway Government during its term of office piled up the enormous deficit of a round million of dollars.

Speaking in the Legislature in 1901, the late John A. Davidson, former Provincial Treasurer, said as follows in referring to the Greenway deficits:

"The net proceeds of the loan, as claimed by the late Treasurer, were \$2,496,600, which leaves a balance of \$748,801.39 of a deficit in that connection. Add to this the actual cash deficit of \$248,186.40, and we have a total deficit of \$997,837.79.

"Now, as you will see by the figures given above, there is just about a round million of dollars unaccounted for, which is the aggregate of the deficits of the Greenway Government during their term of office."

How the Grit Opponents Make the Government's Surplus Disappear.

The opponents of the Roblin Government, confronted as they are with incontrovertible facts and figures of the annual surpluses piled up, reach out and throw their arms about in great gusto in the attempt to prove that it is all a delusion, a myth. They say if the revenue from the taxation of railways and corporations, and from other sources, were

not taken into consideration, and made to form part of the consolidated revenue of the Province, there would be no surplus. *Napoleons of finance are these gentlemen!* They might go still further and aver that if the Government had no revenue at all it would have liabilities. This Light Brigade of modern financiers claim it to be an outrage for the Roblin Government to devote the revenue derived from legitimate sources to build roads and bridges for the farmers of Manitoba, to build and equip an Agricultural College, the best in the world, to maintain our schools to a high standard, and assist our hospitals and charities. The Roblin Government thinks otherwise. The issue is well defined. It is for the people to say which policy they prefer.

Manitoba's Financial Status, chronicled in the 1913 Review of the Bond Market in Canada, stands out prominently.

In the "Review of the Bond Market in Canada for 1913," compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation (one of the largest, if not the largest, financial institutions in Canada), the following statements appear, which clearly demonstrate that during the year 1913 Manitoba placed its bonds the most advantageously of the three Western Provinces.

HERE ARE THE STATEMENTS OF FACT.

The Province of Quebec offered £400,000 4½ per cent. stock in London during January, 1913, at 102, which issue was only 52 per cent. subscribed. The proceeds were expended for the improvement of roads in the Province. In the following November, treasury bills to the amount of £300,000 were sold in London, on a 5½ per cent. basis.

The Province of Manitoba sold in April, 1913, £400,000 4½ per cent. stock at 102 in London, the proceeds to be used for the erection of public buildings and for general purposes. This issue was over-subscribed.

In March, 1913, the Saskatchewan Government issued £1,000,000 4 per cent. bonds at 96 in Great Britain, to retire outstanding treasury bills, to extend the Telephone system and for general purposes, only 15 per cent. being subscribed by the public.

The Province of Alberta made two issue of permanent securities during 1913. In October, £1,000,000 was offered in London at 95, of which the London underwriters were left with 57 per cent.

Extracts from a few of the many English newspapers commenting upon the success of the last Manitoba Loan.

Financial News, London, England, 4th April, 1913.

Loan Success, Manitoba.—The Union Bank of Canada announces that the issue of £400,000 four and a half per cent. registered stock, due 1953, has been over-subscribed and that the list was closed at 12.30 yesterday.

The Times, London, England, 4th April, 1913.

Manitoba Loan Success.—The Union Bank of Canada announces that the issue of £400,000 four and a half per cent. registered stock, due 1953, of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, has been over-subscribed, and that the list, which was opened on Tuesday, was closed at 12.30 p.m. yesterday.

Manchester Dispatch, England, 4th April, 1913.

New Loan Success.—The announcement made that the Province of Manitoba loan has been over-subscribed is encouraging, because it relieves underwriters of the necessity of having to add more to the mass of undigested stock now held by them. It shows, too, that investors can appreciate the merits of a good stock.

The World, England, 8th April, 1913.

A brilliant success was scored by the Province of Manitoba loan. It was for £400,000, issued at 102 and bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. Applicants only received 25 per cent. of the amount they wanted, and the market has fixed a premium of three-quarters per cent. on the stock.

Financial News, London, 5th April, 1913.

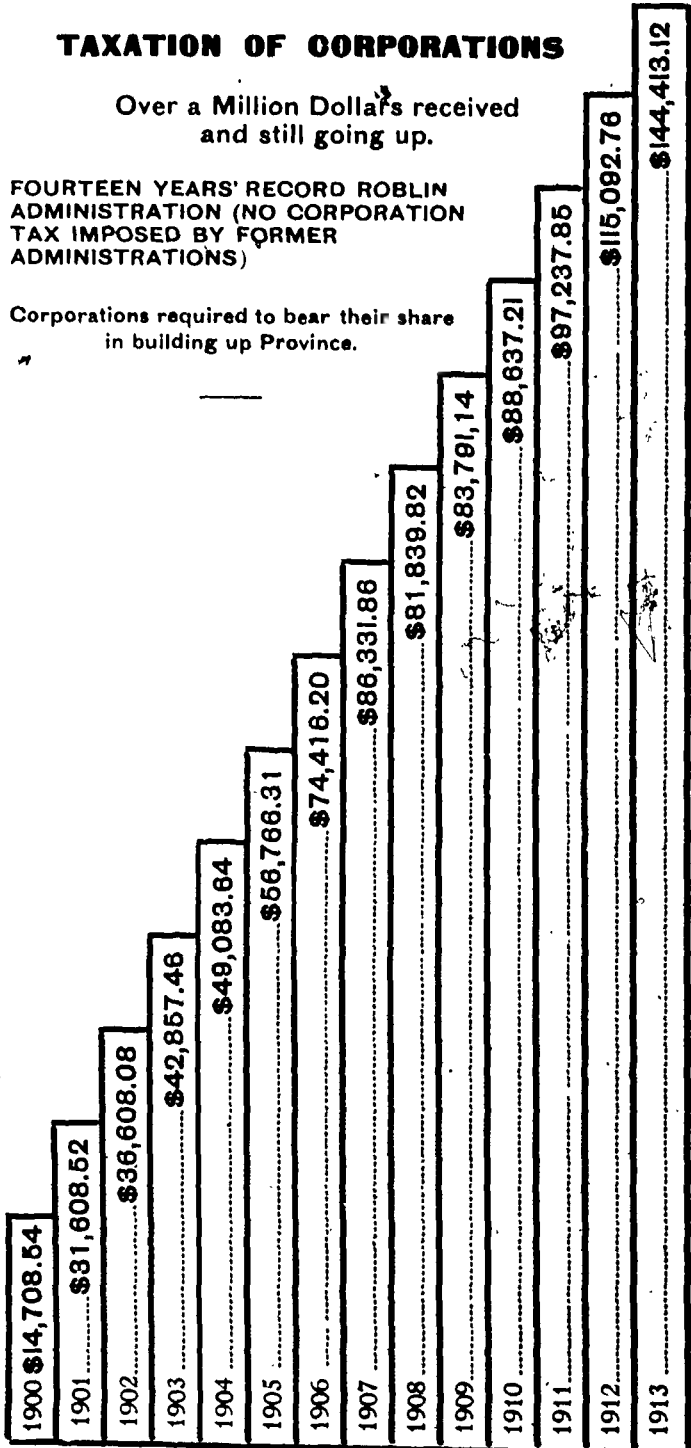
It is officially reported that the Manitoba loan was subscribed four times over.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS

Over a Million Dollars received
and still going up.

FOURTEEN YEARS' RECORD ROBLIN
ADMINISTRATION (NO CORPORATION
TAX IMPOSED BY FORMER
ADMINISTRATIONS)

Corporations required to bear their share
in building up Province.



Truly a remarkable record of accomplishment, but all along the line the fact that the Roblin Government is a truly business administration stands out pre-eminently.

Direct Grants to the People of Gigantic Proportions.

Year	Grants—Charitable and Hospitals	Schools	Aid of Municipalities
1900	\$ 51,744.14	\$ 245,143.21	\$ 66,411.95
1901	51,748.02	187,853.89	36,943.90
1902	53,725.11	259,438.46	48,009.19
1903	88,363.49	182,746.87	75,411.82
1904	88,862.42	219,811.73	68,637.99
1905	99,862.90	269,065.54	91,096.35
1906	102,382.55	265,564.74	120,516.08
1907	116,236.60	291,522.40	142,749.42
1908	123,377.48	330,065.51	216,203.91
1909	111,518.75	370,520.91	149,785.93
1910	101,998.62	325,479.07	223,617.82
1912	125,528.00	403,381.54	236,069.36
1913	127,405.20	486,280.71	287,499.97
	<hr/> \$1,344,091.18	<hr/> \$4,148,283.49	<hr/> \$1,962,936.88

Seven and a half million dollars alone in fourteen years for above purposes.

Pointed Remarks of Provincial Treasurer in Delivering 1914 Budget.

GRITS NEVER CRITICIZE FAIRLY.

"After reviewing the situation fully, I must say that the Liberals of this Province have never attempted to criticize fairly any policy of the Government, nor attempted in any way to assist the Government in carrying out any of the work in hand, which has been shown to be for the benefit of the Province."

NO DIFFICULTY FOR ROBLIN GOVERNMENT TO BORROW MONEY.

"You all probably recognize that for some time past the money markets of the world have been passing through a period of depression, but there is one significant and outstanding fact that I want to point out to you. The Government of Manitoba has never had any difficulty in securing all the money needed for its purposes. It can borrow money as cheaply as any nation in the world. Last spring we wanted \$2,000,000, and went to London for it. This loan was thrown open to subscribers, by our bankers, at a price of 102, or two points above par. *Within two days of the opening of the subscription lists the whole loan was over-subscribed three times, that is, we could have secured three times the amount of money desired at the premium rate. This was the only loan that even approximated such a showing during that period.*"

ALL INFORMATION IS PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Mr. Armstrong then went on to say that the Government of Manitoba did not propose to follow the example of Saskatchewan and refuse to the opposition or to the people of the Province all information as to how, when and where the money borrowed in England had been spent.

Every available bit of information on that point was open to anyone who desired it, at any time. He pointed out that the huge sum of \$6,000,000 was being spent on the public buildings of the Province, a large proportion of which had been expended on the asylum at Selkirk, the accommodation and facilities of which had been greatly improved. Then there was \$2,900,000 being spent on the new Agricultural College, and these expenditures were being made without borrowing a cent for the purpose.

THE REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE.

"As I mentioned before, the revenue of the Province is now nearly \$6,000,000. Last year it was over \$7,000,000 because of the readjustment we succeeded in securing with the Dominion Government, by which arrears of payments aggregating over \$2,000,000 came to the Province in a lump sum. Now we are getting, because of that readjustment, \$650,000 each year more than we received before. The opposition says that we cannot possibly have a surplus. Let me tell you that the Government has never borrowed a single dollar for the general work of the Province or for the carrying out of the great work of improving its public buildings. We have paid for those new buildings out of our surplus. When we came into power the ordinary debt of the Province was two and a half millions; but we have increased our revenue. We have done this by taxing the railways, corporations, and by the imposition of succession duties. We have never borrowed a dollar except for the building and extending of our telephone system."

How the Revenue has gone up under the Roblin Government.

1899—Greenway	\$ 776,233.85
1900—Roblin	905,331.06
1901— "	1,008,653.35
1902— "	1,433,255.96
1903— "	1,352,217.58
1904— "	1,486,667.12
1905— "	1,860,899.92
1906— "	2,089,652.07
1907— "	2,118,734.12
1908— "	2,891,582.25
1909— "	3,376,892.50
1910— "	3,847,321.58
1911— "	4,454,190.07
1912— "	*7,046,675.24
1913— "	5,788,069.98

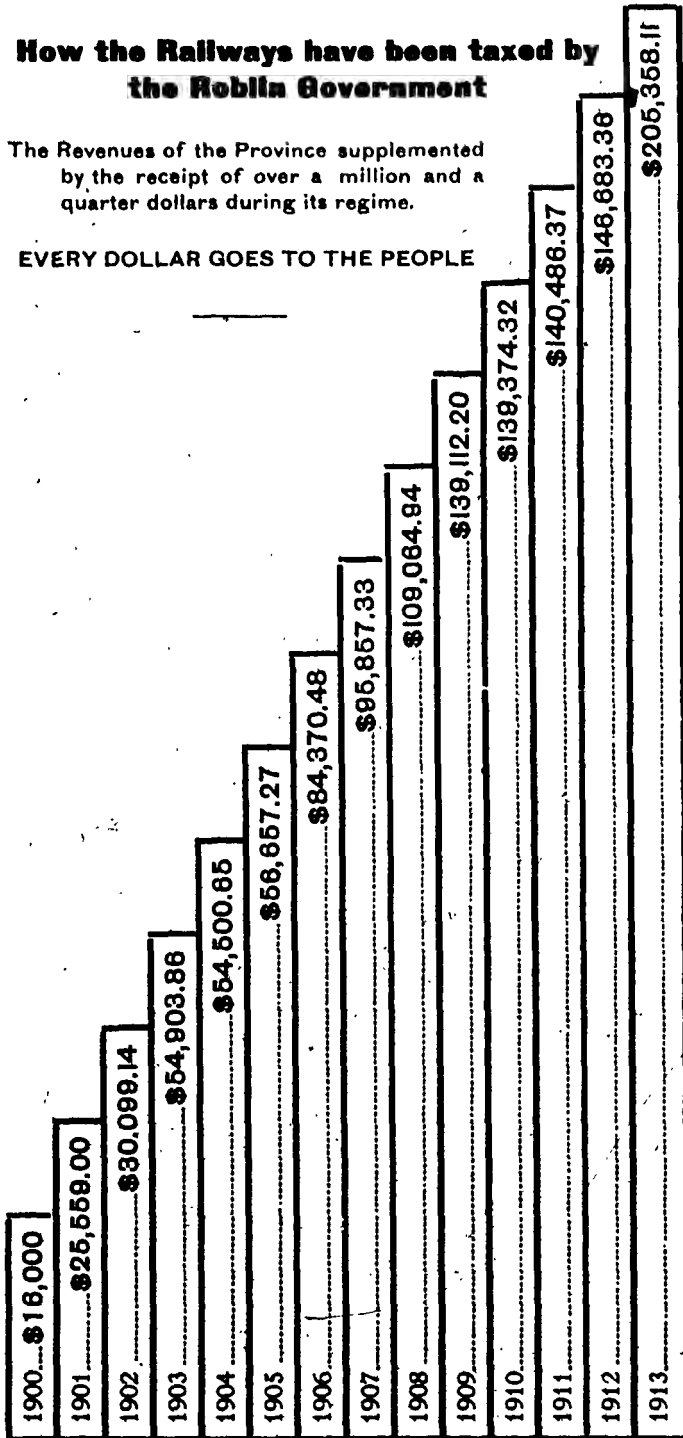
*In this year's arrearages was received from the Dominion Government as per settlement of the 1912-13 account.

The Roblin Government has, as above shown, annually increased the revenues of the Province. The increase in 1913 over the last year of Greenway Government is OVER FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, TRULY A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING.

How the Railways have been taxed by the Roblin Government

The Revenues of the Province supplemented
by the receipt of over a million and a
quarter dollars during its regime.

EVERY DOLLAR GOES TO THE PEOPLE



Every column added is a more substantial one than the last.

**Roblin Government pays off nearly Two Million Dollars of
Debentures issued by former Governments.**

On the 1st of July, 1910, the Government out of accumulated surplus paid off the following debentures issued by former Governments for the amounts stated:—

Series	Amount
A—Manitoba and North Western Railway . . .	\$787,426.67
B—Manitoba and South Western Railway . . .	899,846.66
C—Hudson Bay Railway	255,986.66
	\$1,943,259.99

The Roblin Government is essentially a business administration, and makes provision to promptly discharge the financial undertakings of the Province, and thereby maintain its prestige and good standing in the money markets of the world.

**Manitoba, owing to the Roblin Government increasing the Revenues
and accumulating large annual Surpluses, has done
little borrowing.**

Dealing with this phase of the finances of the Province, the Provincial Treasurer, in his last budget speech, said:—

“Outside of moneys borrowed for what I might term investment in public utilities, or for the purpose of financing drainage districts, or judicial districts, the Province only owes directly \$4,953,120. By this I mean that, notwithstanding that investment, say, in the telephone business, becomes a direct liability, the actual amount that we are paying interest on, where we do not get the interest back because of the money having an earning power, is, as I say, \$4,953,120, and of this amount only \$2,456,520 has been borrowed during the past fourteen years; and it is the aim of the Government always to keep the direct obligations of the Government at the lowest possible minimum.”

REVENUE FROM CORPORATIONS.**GREENWAY GOVERNMENT**

Year	Manitoba Insurance Act	Corporations Taxation Act	Railway Taxation Act	Succession Duties Act
1894. . . . \$	7,891.00	.....	.....	\$ 1,110.64
1895. . . .	9,761.00	.....	.....	551.75
1896. . . .	14,895.00	.....	.....	91.50
1897. . . .	10,911.50	.....	.....	.....
1898. . . .	9,960.00	.....	.....	2,104.48
1899. . . .	14,235.00	.....	.....	1,356.84
	\$67,653.50	.....	.....	\$ 5,214.81

ROBLIN GOVERNMENT.

1900. . . . \$	13,750.00	\$ 14,708.54	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 46,488.21
1901. . . .	13,135.00	31,608.92	25,550.65	3,398.49
1902. . . .	14,885.00	36,608.08	30,099.14	6,949.51
1903. . . .	14,617.50	42,857.46	54,903.86	5,305.64
1904. . . .	17,448.75	48,083.64	54,500.65	13,187.98
1905. . . .	16,206.25	56,766.31	56,657.27	12,002.76
1906. . . .	18,937.50	74,416.20	84,370.48	71,310.15
1907. . . .	19,445.00	86,331.86	95,875.33	13,180.44
1908. . . .	21,267.21	30,590.40	109,064.94	42,874.54
1909. . . .	26,505.51	83,791.14	139,112.20	52,004.22
1910. . . .	30,658.30	88,637.21	139,374.32	73,427.86
1911. . . .	30,896.52	37,237.85	140,486.37	165,860.02
1912* . . .	9,936.32	115,092.76	146,683.36	343,523.33
1913. . . .	32,940.31	143,413.12	205,358.11	268,009.32
Total . . .	\$280,529.17	\$1,000,143.49	\$1,298,036.68	\$1,117,522.47

* Eleven months.

*Summary.***GREENWAY GOVERNMENT**

Manitoba Insurance Act, 1894 to 1899	\$ 67,653.50
Succession Duties Act, 1894 to 1899..	5,214.81
	<u>\$ 72,868.31</u>

ROBLIN GOVERNMENT.

Manitoba Insurance Act, 1900 to 1913	\$ 280,529.17
Corporations Taxation Act, 1900 to	
1913	1,000,143.49
Railway Taxation Act, 1900 to 1913..	1,298,036.68
Succession Duties Act, 1900 to 1913..	1,117,522.47
	<u>\$3,696,231.81</u>

Besides this, the revenue for Land Titles Offices, the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and other sources, such as fees, fines, etc., have produced considerable increased sums of money during late years.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

Extract from Provincial Treasurer's Budget speech, 1914.

"It may be asked, Mr. Speaker, where all the money comes from to support these institutions and to pay these large grants and to build our magnificent public buildings. Our opponents will tell us that we have done it out of money received from lands. Sir, *we have not.* We have received altogether from the sale of lands \$3,189,167.91, and out of this we paid direct bonded indebtedness in the way of capital alone of \$1,043,413.33, to say nothing of interest for thirty years on this bonded indebtedness, which would amount capitalized to nearly \$2,250,000 more; but, sir, we have realized nearly \$4,000,000 from sources that were practically untaxed by the Government preceding, and I attach a statement showing revenue from "The Insurance Act," "Corporations Taxation Act," "Railway Taxation Act," and "The Succession Duties Act."

HUGE EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Nearly Three-Quarters of a Million in the last Five Years.

Last five years		First five years		Last five years	
Greenway Administration		Roblin Administration		Roblin Administration	
1895. . .	\$ 36,155.16	1900. . .	\$ 38,896.69	1909. . .	\$113,758.41
1896. . .	35,197.92	1901. . .	43,147.62	1910. . .	132,279.35
1897. . .	35,791.71	1902. . .	41,307.19	1911. . .	152,857.37
1898. . .	36,145.70	1903. . .	44,942.23	1912. . .	148,562.68
1899. . .	37,650.60	1904. . .	54,882.31	1913. . .	191,574.33
Total . . .	\$180,941.09			\$739,032.14	

DIRECT GRANTS TO THE PEOPLE.

A marked comparison under Grit and Conservative Rule.

The following statement shows the marked increase of expenditures for objects in which the people are vitally interested. The two periods, 1899 (the last year of the Greenway Government) and 1913 (the last year of the Roblin Government) are taken to make the comparison, which is indeed startling.

	Greenway. 1899	Roblin. 1913
Educational	\$151,983.24	\$668,832.38
Agricultural	37,650.00	191,574.33
Charitable (hospitals, etc.)	36,999.39	127,405.20
Aid to municipalities and public works	39,997.69	287,499.97
Improvement to highways . . . . .	.....	133,701.09
	\$266,630.32	\$1,409,012.96

A million and-a-quarter difference in favor of the Roblin Government.

**Revenue procured by Roblin Government from Insurance Companies
and for Succession Duties, 1900-1913.**

Insurance Companies.		Succession Duties.	
1900	\$ 13,750.00	\$ 46,488.21	
1901	13,135.00	3,398.49	
1902	14,885.00	6,949.51	
1903	14,617.50	5,305.64	
1904	17,448.75	13,187.98	
1905	16,206.25	12,002.76	
1906	18,937.50	71,310.15	
1907	19,445.00	13,180.44	
1908	21,267.21	48,874.54	
1909	26,505.51	52,004.22	
1910	30,658.30	73,427.86	
1911	30,896.52	165,860.02	
1912 (11 months) .	9,936.32	343,523.33	
1913	32,940.31	268,009.32	
	<hr/> \$280,529.17 <hr/>	<hr/> \$1,117,522.47 <hr/>	

Nearly a million and-a-half dollars received from these two sources alone, forcibly exemplifying the business acumen of the present Government.

A trifle under \$100,000.00 received every year for 14 years.

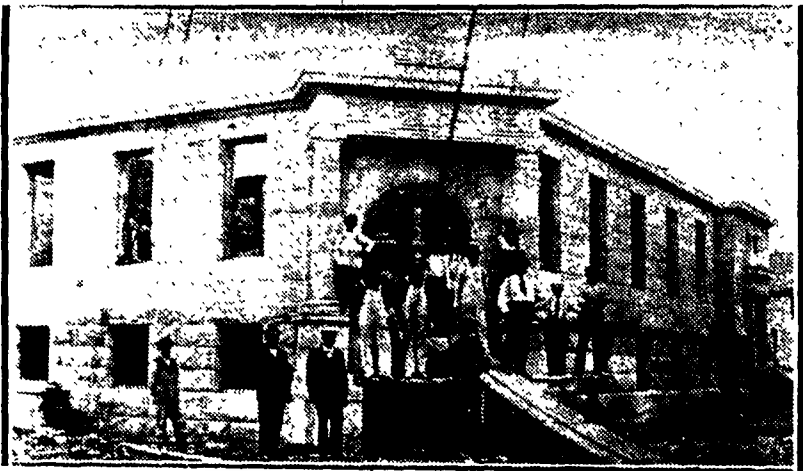
Under prior Grit administration the receipts were but a little over \$12,143.01 annually.

WHAT A CONTRAST OF ADMINISTRATION!!!

**DO YOU WANT TO GO BACK TO THE OLD ORDER OF
THINGS, AND SEE THE REVENUES SHRINK?**

WHERE THE
Over Seven Million Dollars Capital

	Brandon Asylum.	Selkirk Asylum.	Agricultural College.	Deaf and Dumb Institute	Home for Incurables.	Industrial School
1900	\$ 2,125.47	\$ 2,833.88	\$	\$	\$ 670.40	\$
1901	4,827.86	858.06	.....	19,190.11	1,112.51	.....
1902	2,828.28	13,326.54	.....	2,614.90	3,758.05	.....
1903	6,179.66	19,179.92	15,028.50	363.61	1,141.28	.....
1904	32,980.69	18,175.96	1,894.35	947.97	26,895.66	.....
1905	60,566.68	5,018.79	99,078.61	5,629.59	39,760.11	9,090.55
1906	25,906.11	1,248.38	176,430.15	5,236.72	1,693.13	4,069.32
1907	24,621.88	1,232.50	164,813.95	2,740.58	12,080.35	5,600.38
1908	38,535.36	15,038.55	123,354.31	5,357.87	10,774.82	64,163.05
1909	23,047.77	37,445.52	43,940.89	2,056.27	6,018.10	53,693.76
1910	50,726.77	59,321.40	78,784.63	2,531.07	61,556.58	50,604.80
1911	81,983.76	112,013.28	700,624.10	644.93	67,947.97	32,743.89
1912	378,301.18	66,712.01	809,075.51	300.85	104,540.47	48,064.45
1913	495,928.09	57,049.33	1,596,158.24	381.83	.....	51,384.56
Totals	1,228,559.56	409,454.12	3,809,183.24	47,996.30	337,949.43	319,414.76



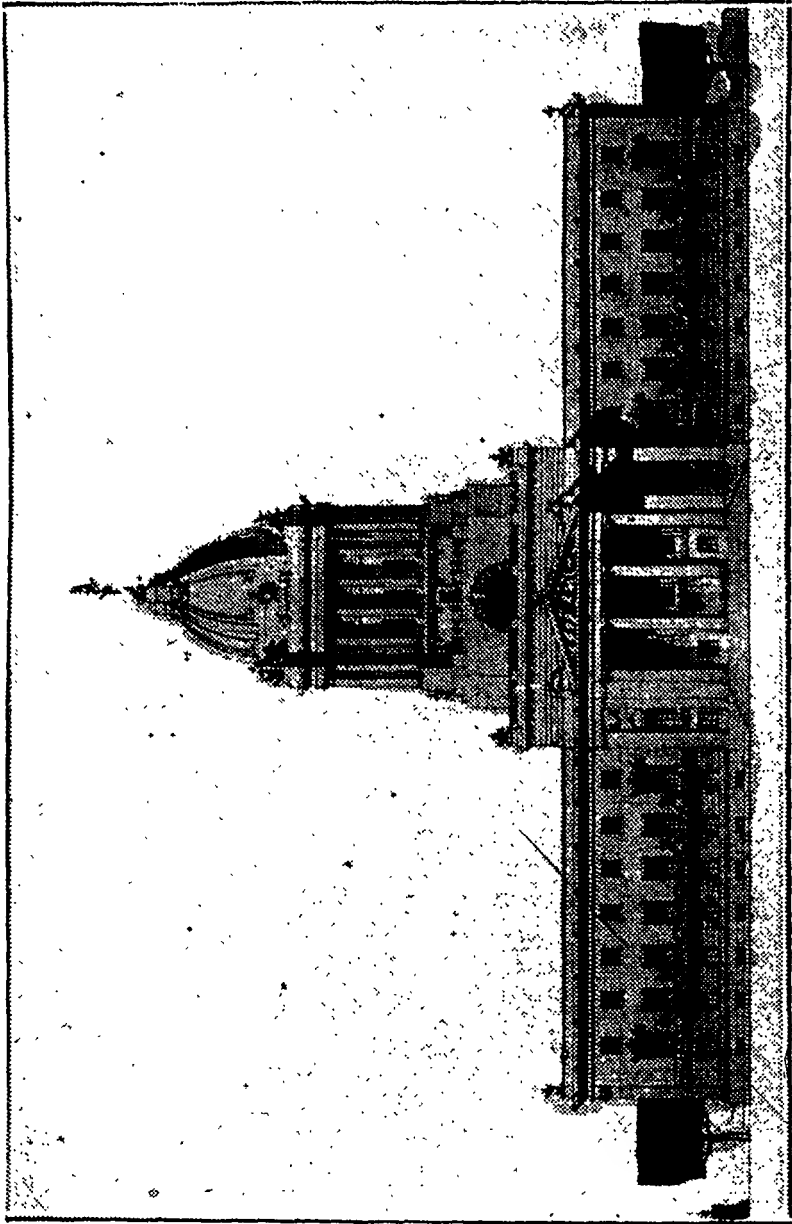
COURT HOUSE, MINNEDOSA.

MONEY GOES.**Expenditure on Public Buildings.**

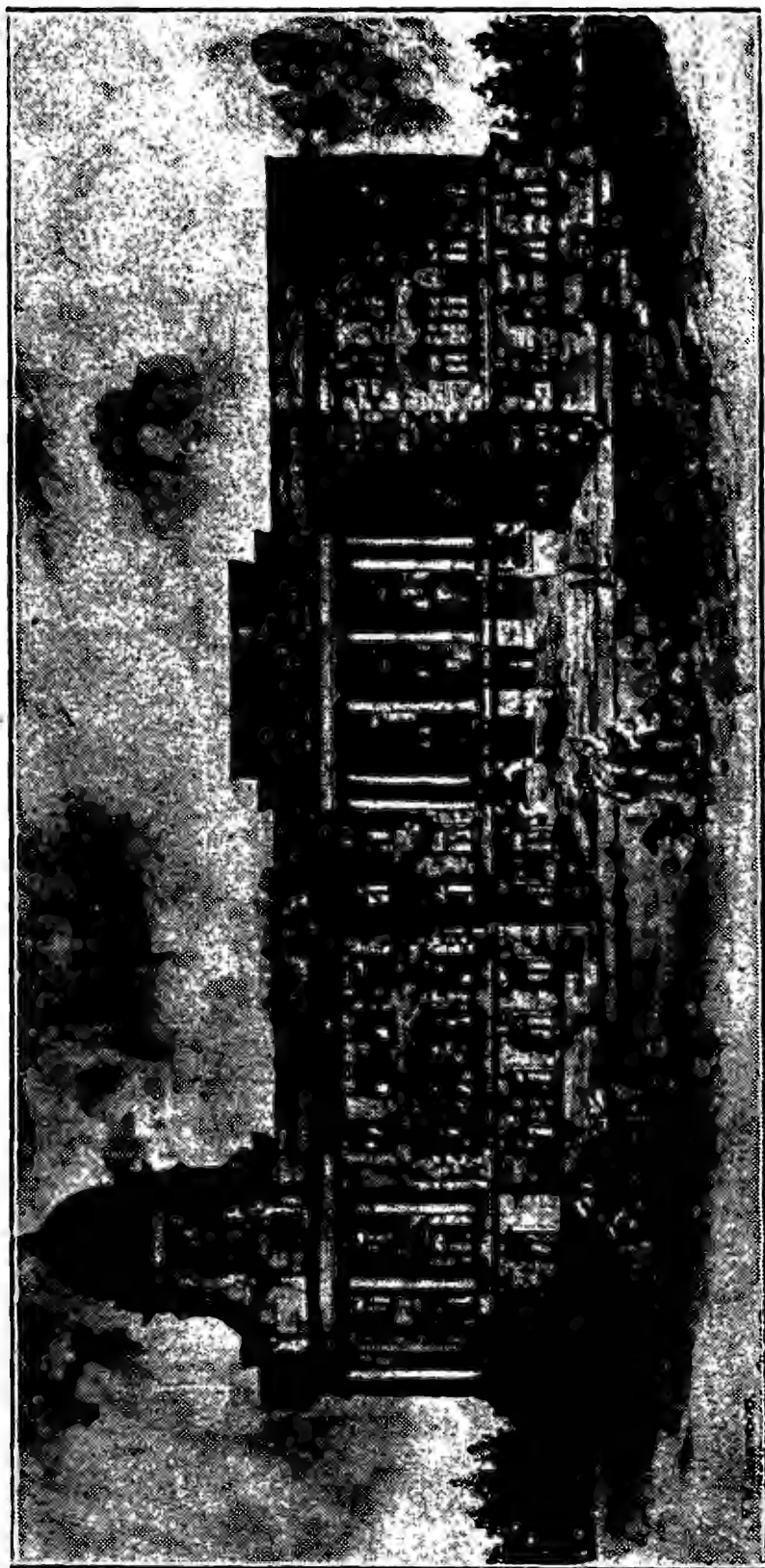
Lieut. Governor's Residence.	Land Titles Office.	Normal Schools.	Old Parliament Buildings	New Parliament Buildings.	Court House and Gaols.	Stonewall Public Buildings.	Totals.
\$ 6,154.66	\$ 456.11	\$	\$ 10,878.10	\$	\$	\$	\$ 16,507.85
	1,318.04	4,204.75					32,599.31
	422.43	23,253.10					28,050.56
	342.92	8,417.44					65,568.50
	67,890.35	60,579.46					89,654.99
	17,554.88	51,374.57					347,614.14
	6,583.96	7,367.13	3,894.23				283,513.26
15,991.56	1,251.64		350.50		8,331.79		237,256.75
2,349.30	1,314.88		320.62		6,493.74		281,311.40
283.30	1,012.35				1,520.35		171,707.46
1,595.00	12,114.82	13,166.39	3,945.25		3,302.19		308,103.09
414.55	13,829.54	37,890.59	17,983.35	200,000.00	5,968.48		1,032,747.87
	4,996.55	69,363.66		276,982.13	2,933.17	2,530.00	1,682,576.17
26,768.37	129,088.47	275,617.09	37,362.55	476,982.13	1,247.71	2,500.00	2,555,992.10
					29,797.43	5,030.00	7,133,203.45

And it is estimated that nearly Three Million Dollars more will be expended during 1914 on Public Buildings, as follows:—

Agricultural College, St. Vital	\$ 525,000.00
Hospital for the Insane, Selkirk	50,000.00
Hospital for the Insane, Brandon	50,000.00
Home for Incurables and Aged and Infirm	18,000.00
Industrial Training School, Portage la Prairie	30,000.00
Court House and Gaols	1,000.00
Land Titles Office	1,000.00
Old Parliament Buildings	1,000.00
New Parliament Buildings	1,712,000.00
Government House	1,000.00
Re-modelling Government Buildings, St. Charles	25,000.00
Normal School, Brandon	32,500.00
Central Power House, Winnipeg	300,000.00
University Building and Improvements to Grounds	200,000.00
Manitoba School for the Deaf	500.00
Total	\$2,947,000.00



NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, WINNIPEG.



NEW LAW COURTS, WINNIPEG.

**Large encouraging Grants to the Salvation Army to assist
in its good work.**

It has always been the belief of Sir Rodmond that the Salvation Army performed a great work in the community, and he has not been loath in materially extending provincial aid to so worthy an object. Below is a statement showing the aid given annually towards Salvation Army objects since the year 1900, totalling \$111,086.18.

1900—Rescue Home	\$ 250.00	
1901— " "	400.00	
1902— " "	400.00	
1903— " "	400.00	
1904— " "	400.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,850.00
1905—Grace Hospital building grant.	\$10,000.00	
1905—Statutory grant.	2,228.25	
1906— " "	4,036.18	
1907— " "	3,762.00	
1908— " "	7,255.50	
1909— " "	8,557.50	
1910—Building grant	10,000.00	
1910—Statutory grant.	4,095.00	
1911— " "	5,016.00	
1911—Special grant	500.00	
1912—Statutory grant	7,092.50	
1913— " "	5,844.25	
		<hr/>
		\$ 68,386.18
1906-1913—Prison relief, \$500 annually, seven years		3,500.00
1906—Immigration, special grant.	\$ 1,000.00	
1907—Immigration, " "	1,500.00	
1908—Immigration, " "	1,250.00	
1909—Immigration, " "	1,000.00	
1910—Immigration, " "	1,000.00	
1910—Immigration, domestic help	10,000.00	
1911—Immigration, " "	5,000.00	
1911—Immigration, special grant.	1,000.00	
1912—Immigration, " "	1,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 22,750.00
1911—Home for Women.		7,500.00
1912—Industrial Home.		7,500.00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$111,086.18</u>

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ABILITY NOT AFFECTED BY STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET.

Extract from 1914 Budget Speech of Provincial Treasurer.

Coming to the business of this speech, I am pleased, and I am sure the members of this legislature will be pleased, to know that the revenues of the Province have not been affected by the so-called money stringency, and, in fact, are considerably more than the revenue, as estimated at the beginning of the year.

The expenditure on consolidated revenue account was \$5,314,848.79, and the actual net surplus was \$473,221.19.

The same is arrived at as follows:

Revenue for the year	\$5,788,069.98
Consolidated revenue expenditure	5,314,848.79
Surplus	\$ 473,221.19

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING AND GRIT VAGARIES.

Ablly dealt with by the Provincial Treasurer in his 1914 Budget Speech

He said:—

"It may be said, Mr. Speaker, and, perhaps the position may be reasonably successfully maintained, that the cost of living is higher in this Province than it should be, that it is as high here, if not higher, than anywhere on the continent; and various and complex are the reasons given for the high cost of living, and numerous and varied are the remedies proposed for cheapening the cost of living. One critic blames the tariff, another the tariff and the railroads; another the tariff, the railroads and the "interests"—whatever may be meant by the latter term. It is said that the business of farming is not so remunerative as it should be, notwithstanding that everything that the farmer produces sells for more money than these products have sold for under normal conditions, and governments are engaged in devising methods to make the business of the farmer more profitable and, at the same time, to cheapen the cost of living in the cities and towns. For my part, I fail to reconcile the cheapening of the cost of living in the cities, so far as food is concerned, with the arranging for a higher price for farm products, and I take it that, if the farmer is to make more money, he must get more for what he produces. True, the ground is taken that the removal of duties on agricultural implements would enable the farmer to produce more cheaply. My own

opinion is that the saving to the farmer, by the reduction or removal of the duty on the implements of husbandry, would not compensate him for a lowering of the price or value of the commodities he produces. I remember when a farmer paid three hundred dollars for a binder in this country, and sold his wheat at fifty cents per bushel, and I do not think these times will ever come again; and I remember, too, that the pioneer farmers of this country—and I knew them well—paid their debts and laid the foundation deep and true for those who succeeded them. But, sir, in my opinion, herein does not lie the reason for the high cost of living. I think a certain railway magnate and political economist put the matter tersely and truly when he said that the term should be not "the high cost of living," but "the cost of high living." My own opinion is that, so long as the boys are determined to leave the farm and flock to the cities to become doctors, lawyers, merchants, clerks, real estate agents, street car conductors, motormen, carpenters and a score of other things, rather than stay on the farm, thereby causing the population of the cities and towns to outgrow and overshadow the growth of the rural population, and thereby, at the same time, crowding the professions and the trades and forcing the man who works for wages to resort to artificial methods to obtain a fair remuneration for a day's work—I say that, so long as this condition exists we may expect that the cost of living in the cities will not cease to go up, and the price of the product of the farm will not go down. But these are problems that we must meet as we come to them or as they come to us. There are no people anywhere more capable of confronting and dealing with these problems or conditions than are the people of Canada; there are no more sturdy and self-reliant people anywhere than the people of Canada; there are no people anywhere that have more confidence in themselves and their future, and the future welfare of their posterity, than the people of this young and vigorous nation, if I may call it a nation, though it is true that, strictly speaking, we can only claim the status of a colony, but, nevertheless, a colony that is termed

"THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL IN THE BRITISH CROWN"

—and, sir, that is good enough for me. I am content to be a citizen of an empire in territory like Canada, that is a result of the colonizing efforts of loyal and adventurous spirits that sailed from England—yes, and from France as well—centuries ago. These men were actuated by the spirit of adventure and the acquiring of territory for their respective sovereigns. But how little did they realize the results of their pioneer efforts, and little do we perhaps now realize—content as we are to be a part of the greatest empire the world has ever seen—what may be the results of our efforts if we lay the foundation deep for future greatness. What a country! What a civilization may be built on our beginnings of to-day! Sir, I am a Canadian, and I deprecate any effort to set East against West, or West against East. I say that if we aspire to future greatness we must bear with each other and consider the whole. Our legislators must adopt a broad and

wise policy; they must not consider East or West—they must consider the whole. Our motto should be, 'One for all and all for one.'

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

And here I will refer, though I do not want to make a political speech, to the changed attitude of the Liberal party out of power as against their attitude in power—and I am speaking of the attitude of the Liberal party as regards Dominion policy. Previous to 1896, when the Liberal party came into office at Ottawa, they were free traders, or commercial unionists, or advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, or advocates of tariff for revenue only, as against a frank policy inaugurated and put into effect by Conservatives of protection of Canadian products of the factory and farm, and beyond all this they were prophets of calamity and predictors of ruin. Through a fluke they came into power in 1896, and for fifteen years continued to carry into effect the policy of the Conservative party so far as tariff is concerned. In 1911 they departed from the principles of the national policy, and were promptly voted out of power by the people of Canada, and immediately they fell back into the "slough of despond" where they wallowed previous to 1896, and again became "calamity howlers." They say that the high cost of living is to be attributed to the Conservative party, and the patron saint of the Liberal party claims that there are a hundred thousand idle men in Canada because of the falsity of a policy that he made effective for fifteen years. We have evidence of the inconsistency of the Liberal party in resolutions that are being put forward in this Legislature, and, this is pertinent to this speech, Liberals in this House say, "Take off the duty on agricultural implements." Why was there no such resolution while their friends were in power at Ottawa? I leave them to answer that question, and to explain their inconsistency; but, sir, I ask, do they offer this as a solution of the high cost of living, which condition is attributed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the iniquities of the tariff that he pronounced good for Canada during fifteen years that he was in office as leader of the Liberal party. I say, sir, that the position of the Liberal party in Canada, with regard to the tariff, is absurd and ridiculous. In office they are statesmen carrying into effect Conservative ideas regarding the tariff; out of office they are again "calamity howlers," pessimists, who see nothing but ruin because of the following up of a policy that they put into effect from 1896 to 1911.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"I might say a word regarding a certain and particular duty that is being collected on agricultural implements, and which duty the Liberals in this House say, by resolution, ought to be eliminated—a sudden conversion you will notice, Mr. Speaker—but, why do they want it eliminated? Because, Mr. Speaker, they argue that the farmer may be enabled to produce cheaper, and therefore sell cheaper, and therefore enable the man in the city to live cheaper. That is the logical conclu-

sion of their argument; but, sir, I contend that the position is untenable, and that no such conclusion can be reached by any logical reasoning. I do not, however, hesitate to express the opinion, outside of the inconsistency of the Liberal party, that the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada, having had their productions protected by the Canadian tariff till they have grown strong and waxed fat, are in a position to stand a material reduction of the duty on implements, and, here, -I want you to remember that any reduction from the original duty of thirty-five per cent, I think it was, has been made by the Conservative party, but I do not want the farmer of the West to deceive himself by believing that any reduction will enable him to sell cheaper, nor the dweller in the city to be deluded into the belief that he will be enabled to buy the necessities of life cheaper because of the removal or reduction of the duty on implements of husbandry.

"The Province of Manitoba has expended several millions of money on the building and equipment of an Agricultural College, and is spending, annually, a very large sum of money for its maintenance, with the end in view, and with the hope that the dissemination of advanced knowledge in agricultural methods will enable the farmer in this country to produce more abundantly, at a not increased cost, and that this may have the effect of not only making farming operations more profitable, but that, out of the abundance of production, the inhabitants of our cities may be enabled to purchase varied food commodities at a cost commensurate with their incomes."

Agricultural Credits—A Frank Statement.

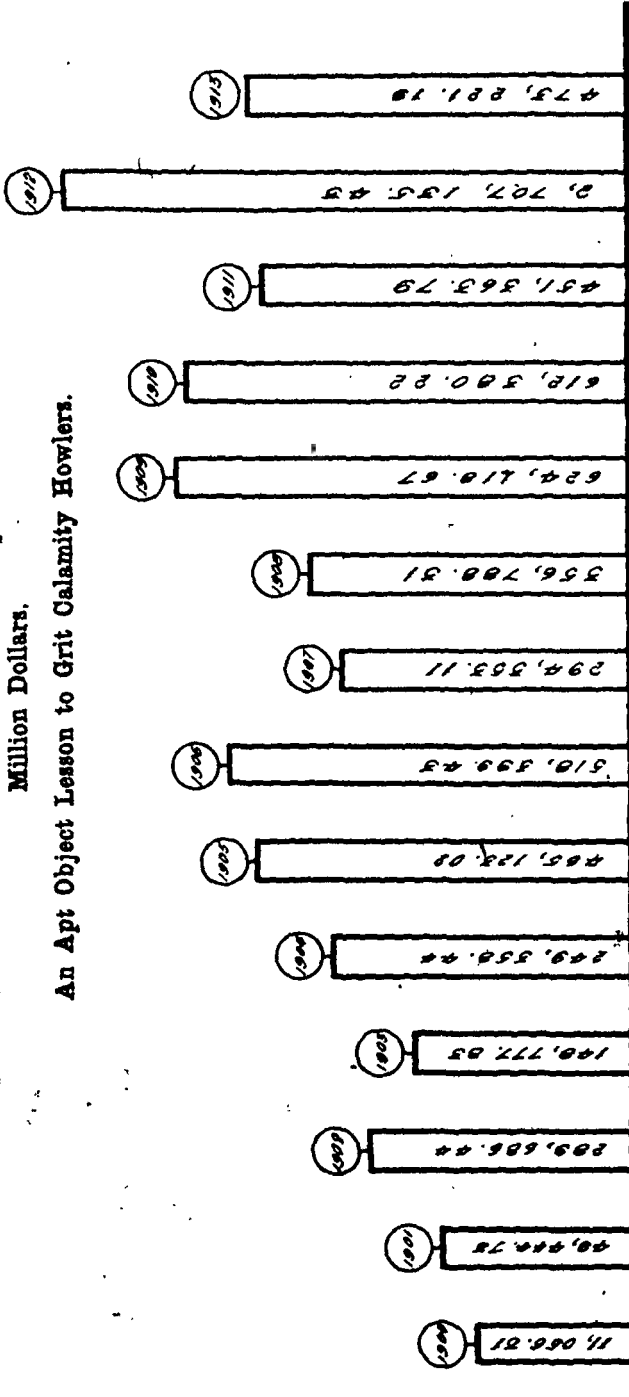
Referring to this matter, Hon. Mr. Armstrong, in his last budget speech said:

"The Government has under consideration the matter of agricultural credits in this Province. I am not in a position to say what the Government will be able to do in this matter, but it is safe to say that if the Government can find a method within the realm of sound finance to assist the farmer to obtain cheaper money then we will take action along that line, but the whole matter is one that requires careful consideration, and the Government feels that it must be absolutely sure that any plan that may be adopted has the merit of being sound financially, and also of such a nature as to be workable under such conditions as exist in Manitoba."

SIGN POSTS OF SUCCESS.

The Roblin Government Accumulates a Surplus of over Seven Million Dollars.

An Apt Object Lesson to Grit Calamity Howlers.



PROOF OF WESTERN GROWTH.

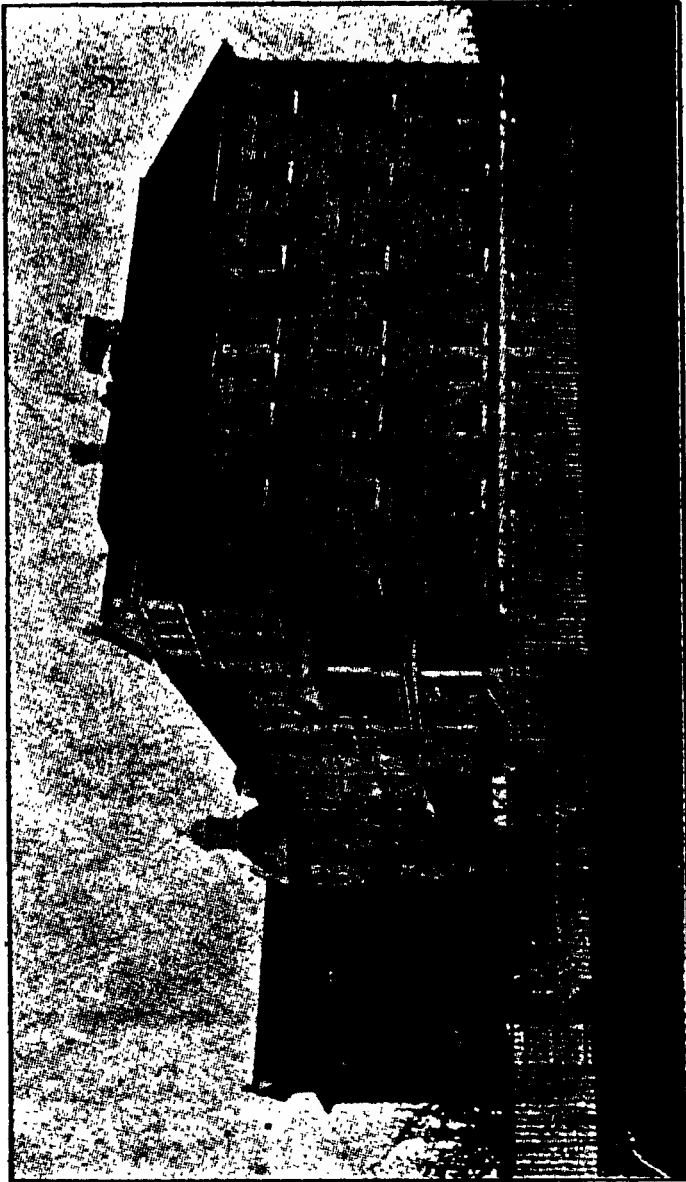
The Provincial Treasurer, in the course of delivering his 1914 budget-speech in the Legislature, said as follows:

"Bank clearings in the City of Winnipeg show a satisfactory increase for 1913, as compared with 1912, the figures being, for 1912, \$1,537,817,524, and, for 1913, \$1,634,977,237. One interesting feature regarding bank clearings is that, during a certain period, the bank clearings of the city of Winnipeg exceeded those of the city of Toronto, thereby showing that this city (Winnipeg) is already challenging the city of Toronto for the position of second place, commercially, in Canada; and, sir, I call attention to this, not for the sake of drawing any conclusion that might be unfavorable to Toronto—because I am proud, as all Canadians are proud, of that beautiful, prosperous and progressive city—but for the purpose of calling attention to the wonderful growth and progress of the City of Winnipeg, and because it reflects the growth of the West. A city that, twenty years ago, was a mere hamlet, and now, as I have said, boasts of a growth that causes her to be ambitious enough even to challenge the Queen City of Canada, and not only is one of which we in the West may be proud, but of which all Canada may well be proud; and, sir, I predict that the growth of Winnipeg will be as rapid in the future as it has been in the past. I predict that the further development of this great Canadian West will be reflected in the growth of Winnipeg, and that the further development of water powers tributary to Winnipeg—because water power can be developed as cheaply within a short distance of Winnipeg as it can anywhere in Canada—will attract to her manufacturers to such an extent that she will be able to keep pace with the rapid growth of commerce in this western country to keep pace with the rapid growth of commerce in this western country.

"So far as Manitoba is concerned, it would be useless to deny that we have felt the general money stringency that has existed all over the world, and we have felt it all the more because of the optimism of our people, begot by their confidence in the future of our country. Yet I think that even the most pessimistic among us, if there are any pessimists, will agree that the Province of Manitoba, because of the richness of its agricultural land, because of the value of its undeveloped and yet even undiscovered natural resources, because of its climate, presents a field for industry, settlement and investment that is unequalled, if not unequalled, in any part not only of the Canadian West, but in any part of the world.

"Sir, students of finance tell us that: after a period of years of wonderful development, of gigantic expenditure upon railways and other public works, as well as of unprecedentedly large expenditure on municipal undertakings—after the senseless cost of a sanguinary war in Eastern Europe—the world is, as it were, engaged in a sort of stock-taking, or casting up of accounts. Sir, we in Western Canada

need not fear the result of any investigation or stock-taking; and I predict that, so soon as the indicator on the business dial points again to normal, Western Canada will be the first part of the world to resume her stride towards that goal of population and wealth which is her's by right of unexploited natural resources, geographical position and sound government."



ASYLUM FOR INSANE, SELKIRK.

Manitoba continues to receive fair treatment by the Conservative Administration at Ottawa.

LARGE INCREASE FOR AGRICULTURE.

A striking feature of the 1914 Dominion estimates is the big increase in the vote for agriculture. In the last year of the Laurier administration the total vote for agriculture was \$1,646,234. The first year of the Borden administration the increase was over a million, the total vote of 1912-13 being \$2,703,400. The following year the vote was again increased to \$3,381,725, and this year there is another increase to nearly four million dollars, the exact total being \$3,987,087. Thus, in the two and-a-half years of this government's rule the appropriation for agriculture has been increased by no less than \$2,300,000, and to-day is not far from three times what it was in 1910-11.

LARGE EXPENDITURES FOR MANITOBA DURING 1914.

For Public Buildings.

Boissevain	\$ 20,000	Melita	\$ 10,000
Brandon	80,000	Minitonas	10,000
Carberry	30,000	Minnedosa	20,000
Carman	25,000	Morden	20,000
Dominion City	18,000	Oak Lake	20,000
Elkhorn	20,000	Rivers	20,000
Gretna	25,000	Stonewall	18,000
Manitou	15,000	Virden	30,000

For Drill Halls.

Portage la Prairie	\$ 20,000
Souris	15,000
St. James	25,000

Winnipeg Grants.

Barracks	\$ 150,000
Dominion Building Renewals . .	19,000
Drill Hall	300,000
Immigration Buildings	3,000
North End Drill Hall	75,000
Postal Station, South	75,000
Postal Station, West	75,000
Railway Postal Station	100,000

Total for Province . . . \$1,238,000.

For Harbor and River.

Delta, protection work	\$ 3,000
Gimli, improvements to breakwater, etc.	15,000
Gull Harbor, extension of wharf	10,000
Harbors, rivers and bridges, general repairs	10,000
Le Pas, wharf	30,000
Red River, improvements	30,000
Red River, St. Andrew's Lock, and dam and fishway	19,750
Selkirk, harbor improvements and repairs to plant	100,000
Victoria Beach bay, improvements to breakwater piers	2,000



RIGHT HON. R. L. BORDEN
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

The man who gave justice to Manitoba and placed it on a basis of equality with
Saskatchewan and Alberta.

MANITOBA'S EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES

SIR RODMOND'S GREAT FIGHT REWARDED IN PROVINCE BEING PLACED ON EQUALITY WITH SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

**The Shackles of Grit Oppression and Laurier Hatred Removed by
Fair Treatment of a Conservative Government.**

**Manitoba, hitherto derisively called "The Postage Stamp Province,"
at last accorded Justice.**

Speaking in the Legislature, in moving the second reading of the Bill regarding the extension of the boundaries, in March, 1912, Sir Rodmond said in the course of his remarks:—

"Mr. Speaker, we have triumphed; we have beaten down and overcome our enemies abroad as well as the traitors within our own gates, and to-day we swing out in the strength of our youth, in the vigor of the nourishment and strength that comes to us by the provisions of this Bill into a course and on a line that will enable us to lead in the future, as we have led in the past, in matters of western development and national well-being and of Imperial unification."

The occasion to Sir Rodmond, when making the above statement, must have been a most pleasant one, culminating, as it did, his many years of battle with that arch enemy to Manitoba, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and with the persistent and insidious inalignity of foes within, who together, throughout the whole period, and at all times, stood as lions in the path of the Province securing its just rights.

From the vantage ground of triumph by the possession of increased area commensurate with the dignity of a province of confederation, Manitoba can now afford to be generous to her past enemies. The teeth of the vipers have been removed! We have been accorded our rights and there is no use beating a dead horse. Laurier and his political parasites and obsequious followers have been banished to darkness, and never again can they subject Manitoba to the gibbet.

WHAT THE EXTENSION OF OUR BOUNDARIES MEANS.

The extension of our boundaries means that our area is now 251,000 square miles and no longer are we an inland province. Our northern boundary is the Hudson Bay. With a railroad under construction to the ports upon that bay, with the navigation of the straits and bay settled, with the new arteries of trade that will be opened up through our northern country, who is there that is optimistic enough to foretell what the future of this Province will be. With the millions

of people that will, in a few years, be settled west of the Red River, and with the mighty volume of trade they will necessarily create, and which will necessarily create and which will necessarily flow through these channels of ours to the north, are we not justified in believing that great cities of immense population, of tremendous commercial influence, will be established there at an early date. Far and beyond that, we have the splendid prospect of an early development of the resources between this city and the Hudson Bay, magnificent forests that are practically inexhaustible, water powers, when developed, capable of producing industrial enterprises that will add millions and millions to the wealth of the country, manufacturing our grain and our timber and our other resources into the finished product, which must be of immense benefit to our Province and our people. All these things add to the beauty of the picture of Manitoba's future. We have had splendid development in the past, we are enjoying splendid development and expansion to-day, but with this widened opportunity and with these new fields for exploitation opened up such pride and satisfaction will be created as shall make every individual in the Province glad to overflowing and never regret that he ever made Manitoba his home. We will be some day, as sure as the sun rises and sets, not only the great midway Province, but the very keystone of the Dominion itself.

THE FAIRNESS OF THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT.

Tribute is due to the Government at Ottawa, which succeeded the autocratic Laurier regime in 1911, for recognizing and promptly settling the just claims of Manitoba and extending the boundaries thereof, thus placing it on a basis of equality with Saskatchewan and Alberta. The dethronement of Laurier was indeed an event of importance and satisfaction to the people of Manitoba. May he never again emerge from the wilderness! Manitoba, in working out its future destiny, needs some better protection than that which vultures give to lambs. We further have no desire to have a serpent sting us twice.

DIFFERENCE UNDER TWO RULES.

Grit.

Tyranny and oppression.

Conservative.

Justice.

THE 1912 SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT OF MANITOBA'S FINANCIAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE DOMINION

**YEARS OF INJUSTICE AND FORCED SUBMISSION TO THE
DICTATES AND SPITE OF LAURIER AT LAST RESULTS
IN MANITOBA BEING PLACED BY THE BORDEN CONSER-
VATIVE GOVERNMENT UPON A BASIS OF EQUALITY
WITH THE SISTER PROVINCES OF SASKATCHEWAN AND
ALBERTA.**

Manitoba in 1912 receives in one sum from the Dominion the sum of \$2,193,357.31 in settlement of its arrearage claims against the Dominion, and \$356,683.93 in settlement of increased subsidy allowance on Capital and Lands for last half of 1912, and half payment on account of Public Buildings.

After yearly, and for many years, presenting and urging the claims of Manitoba for justice at the hands of Laurier, to all of which he turned a deaf ear, it was not long after the Conservative Government assumed office at Ottawa that relief was extended the Province. A conference was speedily arranged and took place between the two Governments on the basis of so adjusting the outstanding differences that Manitoba would be placed, as regards its financial relations with the Dominion, on an equality with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result of this conference was most satisfactory, it being agreed that Manitoba, with respect to outstanding arrears, should receive from the Dominion \$2,193,357.31, made up as follows:—

4 years' arrears of interest at 5 per cent. on capital count	\$ 810,548.52
4 differences between what Saskatchewan and Alberta received and Manitoba was receiving re lands, the difference being \$345,702.20 annually	1,382,808.79
	\$2,193,357.31

It was also agreed that annually, commencing the last half of 1912, the Province, should be paid the following increased amounts:—

Increase in lieu of lands	\$309,007.17
Interest on increased capital account	202,637.13
	\$511,637.13

And, further, that the Province should receive the sum of \$201,723.57 on account of public buildings in order to make the allowance in this regard the same as accorded to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Coupled with the foregoing was the arrangement that, as the population of the Province increased, the annual amount payable by the Dominion to the Province in lieu of lands should be supplemented on a sliding scale up to a time when the Province would be entitled on this account to \$1,125,000 yearly. It will, therefore, be readily appreciated that this portion of the settlement is and will prove a most valuable asset to the Province.

The settlement arrived at as above indicated was speedily crystallized into legislation, Dominion and Provincial; so it is now the law of the land and beyond the undoing of Laurier and the Grit enemies of Manitoba for all time to come.

In fulfilment thereof the Province in 1912 received from the Dominion a cheque for \$2,550,041.24, and is yearly receiving, with respect to lands, an increased capital account \$511,637.13 more than it hitherto received.

A RECAPITULATION OF BENEFITS OF SETTLEMENT.

Arrearages up to 1912	\$2,193,357.31
Increase on capital account (annual)	202,637.13
Increase in lieu of lands (annual)	309,007.17
Allowance on public buildings	201,723.57
	<hr/>
	\$2,906,725.18

Every fair-thinking man in the Province must accord credit to Sir Rodmond Roblin and his Government for consummating so beneficial a settlement of Manitoba's claims against the Dominion as above set forth. It was indeed a red-letter day and a most gratifying event when that arch enemy to Manitoba, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was dethroned. The settlement places Manitoba upon a basis of equality with the other provinces of the West, and affords to it the financial ability to meet the requirements so essentially necessary for its true development. Certainly a most forward step was taken in its career and history.

It further is a matter of satisfaction and most reassuring to know and feel that Manitoba is no longer under the insulting, ungenerous treatment and tyrannical rule of that modern Robespierre of Canadian politics, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Manitoba can no longer be jeered at and pointed at with derision as "the postage-stamp province." It is now of full stature, thanks to fair treatment at Ottawa by a Conservative Government, and ranks abreast with the other Provinces of Confederation. Its future advance and greatness is assured if the lieutenants and political parasites of the old Ottawa gang (and they are abroad) are kept well out in the open where they can be closely watched.

HONEST GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS ABILITY AND KEEN DISCERNMENT ARE THE ESSENTIALS THAT GO TO BUILD UP ANY COUNTRY. THIS IS WHAT THE PEOPLE OF MANITOBA ARE RECEIVING FROM THE ROBLIN ADMINISTRATION.

The Policy of Mr. Norris and the Grits on Boundaries Presents Quite a Contrast, and a Series of Inconsistencies

1907	NORRIS' RESOLUTION IN LEGISLATURE.	1910
LIBERAL PLATFORM.		LIBERAL PLATFORM.
That this convention is of the opinion that in order that Manitoba may take her rightful place in confederation it is essential <i>that the area of the Province be increased to include that part of the territory of Keewatin lying between the northern boundary of Manitoba and the Hudson Bay and that our financial arrangements with Ottawa should be placed on the same basis as those of Saskatchewan and Alberta.</i>	1910. That the claims of this Province for a adjustment of its financial arrangement with the Dominion upon a "fair and generous" basis be presented to the Dominion Government by a committee of members of this House to be appointed by the Legislature.	That the Liberals of Manitoba believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the boundary question consists in the acceptance of the extension of the boundaries as offered by the Dominion Government, provided it is accompanied by the transfer to this Province of the lands, minerals, timber, fisheries and other material resources of the added territory."

1911.

Unanimous Vote of Legislature, moved by Sir Rodmond Roblin, seconded by Mr. Winkler (Opp.). Mr. Norris shirked being present—sick that day; well the day after and appeared in Legislature:—

The control of all public lands, mines and minerals in the said proposed added territory, or financial and other considerations of a character similar to those given, or to be given, the said Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Either of which propositions this Legislature is willing to favorably consider.

1912.

Justice given to Manitoba by a Conservative Government. Cheque to Province for two and-a-half millions, and boundaries extended with two ports on Hudson Bay. Grits departed for their long journey in the wilderness.

A PURE ELECTION ACT.

No Thin Red Line now.—No Advantage Taken of Opponents.

The Roblin Government may well be proud of its record in giving to the people of Manitoba a pure election act. If there is one thing more valuable than another it is a man's franchise. It is an inherent right that should be enjoyed and in no sense bridled or interfered with.

In the Conservative platform of 1899 it was laid down "that the present iniquitous franchise law be repealed, and that an equitable act, based on the principles of manhood suffrage and one man one vote, be enacted," and after succeeding to power no time was lost in fulfilling this promise.

The prior method of compiling the voters' lists was a public scandal; the dice were loaded, making it impossible for Conservatives to receive fair play and justice. It was the most unfair legislation ever placed upon a statute book, providing ample means for violent partisanship and political debauchery at every turn, and calculated to do that portion of the public which did not see eye to eye with the Government in office the most manifest injustice. The most rabid supporters of the Government were selected as registration clerks and revising officers. These partisan clerks sat down in offices and put on and left off the lists whom they pleased, and it was most difficult and expensive to have names put on and struck off the lists as prepared, the most complicated machinery being provided as to notice, etc. The most glaring frauds were attempted, and it was only after the most vigilant efforts and large expenditure that the opponents of the Greenway Government were able in 1899 to procure something like a fair list. In 1899, 1,925 names were added to and 5,446 names struck off the lists at the courts of revision.

The method of preparing the lists under the laws enacted by the Roblin administration is absolutely fair and simple in every respect. The preparation of the lists is entirely removed from Government control or influence. Every man is required to make personal application before being registered an elector. Instead of partisan lawyers being appointed to revise the lists, as prevailed under the Greenway regime, the County Court judges of the Province now perform this service. The law cannot be more fair, and on the lists prepared pursuant to its provisions it is certain that an honest expression of the people can be obtained. The Roblin Government voters' lists are as perfect as can possibly be made, and particularly noticeable by the absence of absentees and dead men, who always occupied considerable space in Mr. Greenway's lists.

THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT STANDS ON ITS RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AS WELL AS BY COMPARISONS.

Some of the Legislation It Has Put into Effect During the Past Fourteen Years.

A fair and impartial Election Act.
 A Government controlled railway system with no cash aid.
 Reduction in grain and merchandise rates.
 Taxation of railways and corporations.
 A magnificently equipped agricultural college.
 A Government owned telephone system.
 A public abattoir.
 Workmen's Compensation Act.
 Protection to workmen on buildings.
 Good roads.
 A restrictive Liquor Act, with local option provisions.*
 Technical education.
 Agricultural education.
 Public utilities.
 Hail insurance.
 Truancy Act.
 A Manitoba university.
 Prison reform.

And other legislation, all tending for the good and welfare of the people.

The record is one to be justly proud of. No government has ever enacted more comprehensive legislation—all in the interests of the people—than the present one so ably headed by Sir Rodmond Roblin.

Opposition Initiated Absolutely Nothing.

Search the records of the Provincial Legislature and there will not be found one single act of initiative of the opponents of the present Government. An absolute blank is their record. Carping and general fault-finding is their stock-in-trade.

GOVERNMENT OWNED TELEPHONES.

Controlled and Operated for the Benefit of the People.

Full Statement of Construction and Operation Account from Start of System in 1908 to End of Fiscal Year in 1913.

A profit made of \$205,760.19 and \$326,690.74 placed to reserve, and still the Grits grumble!

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.**Receipts—**

1908—Debentures issued	\$11,047,326.66
Less expense, available for expenditure	111,384.79
	<u>\$10,935,941.87</u>

Expenditures—

On plant and buildings	\$9,624,878.19
Furniture	25,167.47
Tools and supplies	395,044.33
	<u>\$10,045,089.99</u>
Cash on hand November 30th, 1913	890,851.88
	<u>\$10,935,941.87</u>

OPERATION ACCOUNT.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure		Surplus	Shortage
		Operation	Reserve		
1908	\$ 671,543.12	\$ 468,251.67	.....	\$203,291.45	.....
1909	775,655.23	671,351.58	.....	104,303.65	.....
1910	961,851.55	912,353.95	.....	49,497.60	.....
1911	1,352,036.15	1,418,971.95	.....	.....	\$ 66,935.80
1912	1,406,040.51	1,517,127.96	.....	.....	111,087.45
1913	1,781,738.07	1,455,047.33	\$300,000.00	26,690.74	.....
	<u>\$6,948,864.63</u>	<u>\$6,443,104.44</u>	<u>\$300,000.00</u>	<u>\$383,783.44</u>	<u>\$178,023.25</u>

Total net surplus as above	\$205,760.19
Total reserve as above	300,000.00
	<u>\$505,760.19</u>

Disposed of as follows: —

Surplus to credit of Consolidated Revenue Account	\$179,069.45
Transferred to credit of Telephone Reserve Trust Account	326,690.74
	<u>\$505,760.19</u>

GAIN TO THE TREASURY.

The net result to the Treasury of the Province was a gain to the Treasury, which money was in Consolidated Revenue Account, of \$179,065.45; so that the Province has now, besides this \$179,069.45, which has gone into consolidated revenue, a further sum of \$326,690.74 set apart in a special trust account, and this fund can be drawn upon for telephone purposes if occasion arise, just in the same manner as the Treasury of the Province was formerly called upon to make up any discrepancy between receipts and expenditures in former years.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM—ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROSPECTS
UNDER ROBLIN GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

It was in January, 1908, that the Government of the Province took over the plant, equipment and interests of the Bell Telephone Company in Manitoba and began a development of the system which, in the six years which have elapsed since that date, has been magnificent in proportion and probably without a parallel in the telephone history of any country in the world. When the Government purchased the Bell system in the Province for \$3,400,000 the transaction was held up to ridicule by opponents, who stated that the country would be ruined; but time has proven the fallacy of the criticism, and to-day it is acknowledged on all sides that the acquisition of the system and its subsequent extension and development was and has proven to be a wise undertaking on behalf of the people. Such success has attained the efforts of the Government to make, as it is doing, the system of immeasurable benefit to the public of the whole Province that even the carping coterie of knockers, who cannot see anything good that the Roblin administration may do, have been silenced, and, like Job, are compelled to place their hands upon their mouths and say nothing.

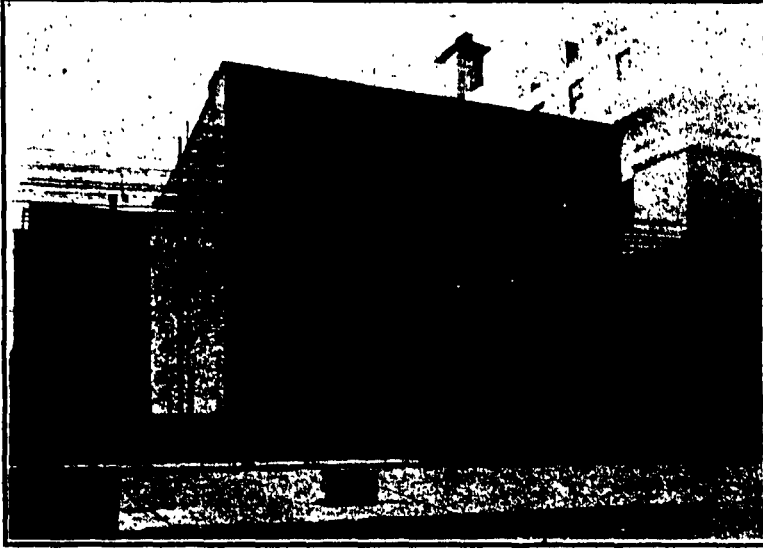
That the Government never made a better investment for the people than when the telephone system was purchased will be admitted by all who have a sincere regard for the welfare of the Province as a whole. The extension of the system into practically every settled district in the Province has improved the business and social conditions of the citizens to an extent which cannot be estimated. And the good work is still going on. During this year it is expected that several hundred additional rural telephones will be connected in addition to the extension and improvement of existing local exchanges.

The following table shows the number of exchanges, local and rural subscribers, and miles of long-distance lines, when the Government began operation as compared with reports as at November 30th, 1913.

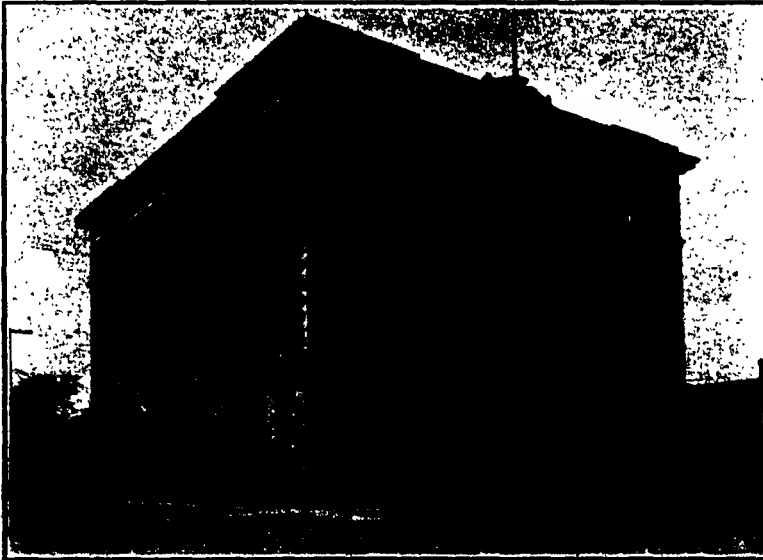
	Exchanges	Subscribers		Miles L.D. Lines
		Local	Rural	
January, 1908	70	12,519	1,523	3,350
November, 1913	124	34,039	11,242	14,903
Increase	54	21,520	9,719	11,553

In addition to the Government owned and operated system several municipalities have built and are operating their own systems, while in many places groups of farmers formed mutual companies and have built and equipped lines which are being operated by municipalites, those being in addition to the Government offices. The municipal and privately owned systems have 483 local and 2,317 rural subscribers,

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES.

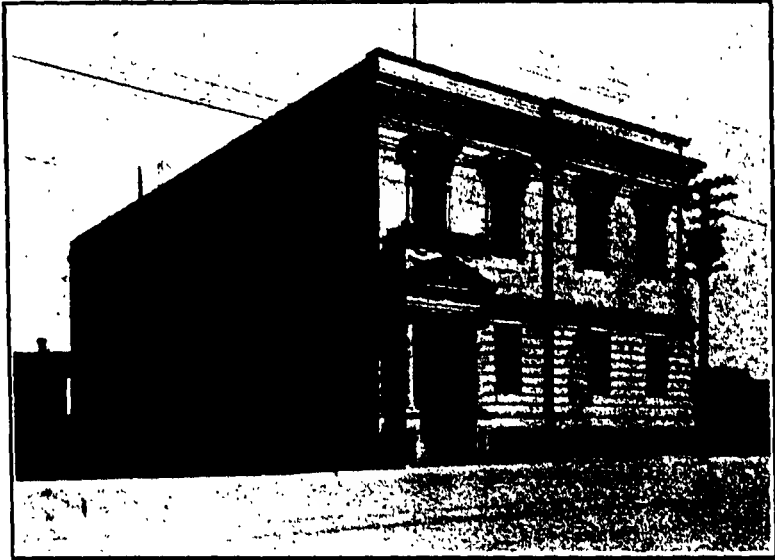


MAIN EXCHANGE.

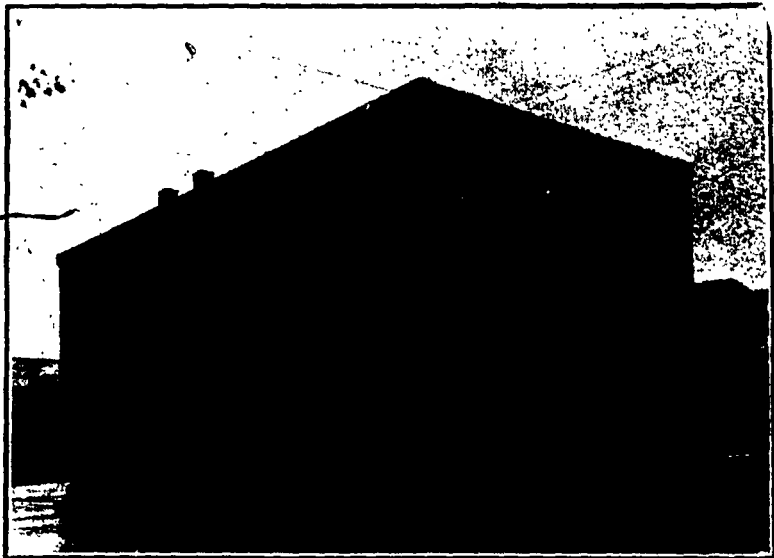


GARRY EXCHANGE.

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES.



SHERBROOKE EXCHANGE.



FORT ROUGE EXCHANGE

and when these are added to the Government system with which they connect it gives a total for Manitoba at November 30th, 1913, as follows:—

Exchanges	Local	Rural
140	34,522	13,572

An increase of 31,697 telephones in six years in a comparatively new country represents the work done by the Government Telephones on behalf of the Province.

In Winnipeg the development has been rapid and continuous for several years, and the matter of providing adequate facilities for furnishing additional service requires constant and earnest attention. Prior to January, 1908, one exchange was considered sufficient to supply the demands for the service, but the business has grown so rapidly and the city spread out in every direction so that additional facilities had to be provided by the addition of four other exchanges.

The following table shows the growth of five exchanges since November 30th, 1911.

	Main	Garry	Sherbrke	Fort Rouge	St. John's
November 30th, 1911 . . .	7,154	4,302	3,898	2,482	2,022
November 30th, 1913 . . .	8,981	5,107	5,190	3,553	2,719
Increase	1,827	805	1,292	1,071	697

At Brandon the growth has been remarkable, a net gain of 1,392 subscribers being the result in six years—from 818 in 1908 to 2,210 in 1913.

At Portage la Prairie a new building was erected in 1908 to accommodate the apparatus necessary to provide service to the ever-increasing subscribers. Whereas there were but 514 subscribers in this exchange district in January, 1908, there are at present 1,255.

At Dauphin there were but 150 subscribers in 1908, while there are now 504, a gain of 354.

Souris is another district which has forged ahead, gaining 242 subscribers alone since January, 1908; only 206 subscribers then, as against 448 now.

At Virden the increase has also been on a large scale. Six years ago, 130 telephones, while in August, 1913, there were 564 connected with that office; increase, 434.

Carman had 152 subscribers in 1908, while now there are 484, a gain of 322.

The few places referred to above show splendid increases, and the same conditions prevail all over the system, practically every office showing a large increase in the number of subscribers, and every increase in subscribers at an exchange adds value to the service to every subscriber connected with the exchange, so that it is in the interest of all subscribers to assist in enlarging their exchanges by inducing every householder in the community to make application for services.

The greater percentage of growth in most telephone systems is, as a general rule, in the urban centres, but here in Manitoba the reverse is the case. While the increase in the towns and cities has been very large, the gain in the rural districts has been much larger. Since the Government purchased the telephone system there has been a gain of over 163 per cent. in local or town and city subscribers, while the gain in rural telephones has been 553 per cent. This shows that the Manitoba farmer is progressive and takes advantage of every opportunity to improve his position financially and otherwise.

The increase in the number of telephone subscribers in the city of Winnipeg in six years has been phenomenal, and quite in keeping with the growth of the city; but it is in the rural communities where the more rapid multiplication of the number of telephones has taken place. Winnipeg subscribers increased 180 per cent., while the balance of the Province shows a substantial increase of over 250 per cent.

The following table shows the number of subscribers in both Winnipeg and the other parts of the Province when the system was purchased and at six subsequent periods.

	Winnipeg			Province		
	Local	Rural	Total	Local	Rural	Total
Jan., 1908 . . .	8,792	31	8,823	3,727	1,492	5,219
Feb., 1909 . . .	10,140	44	10,184	4,328	2,307	6,635
Dec., 1909 . . .	12,708	50	12,758	5,396	3,258	8,654
Dec., 1910 . . .	16,041	79	16,120	6,677	6,951	13,628
Dec., 1911 . . .	20,046	122	20,168	7,920	9,072	16,992
Dec., 1912 . . .	22,810	150	22,960	8,282	9,191	17,473
Nov., 1913 . . .	25,386	164	25,550	8,653	11,078	19,731

SHOWING A REMARKABLE ONE.

Enough has been set forth to show that the progress and development of the system has been truly remarkable, and the prospects are that the future has in store still greater results.

THE COST OF THE SYSTEM AND CHARGES FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE.

A Comparison with Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In his last budget speech delivered at the last session of the Legislature the Provincial Treasurer had the following to say as to the above, which should be carefully read. He said:

"The actual money cost of the Telephone system, as shown by the Telephone report, and verified by the Treasury Department of the Government, is \$9,624,878.19

The supplies on hand—	
Tools, furniture, etc., amount to	420,211.80
The Telephone Commission has cash on hand.	110,935.97
The Treasury has of capital moneys.	779,915.91
The expense of converting debentures and stock into cash was	111,384.79
	<hr/>
	\$11,047,326.66

and this total tallies with the total amount of securities issued, and I can assure the members of the House, and the people of Manitoba, that, when the cash and supplies on hand, amounting to more than a million dollars, are built into the system, its earning capacity will be very much enhanced.

Compared with Saskatchewan.

"We have been charged with the system having cost too much, and last year I took occasion to compare the cost of the Saskatchewan system with the cost of the Bell system to the Government of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan system having at that time, according to figures given by Treasurer Bell of Saskatchewan, grown to about the magnitude—from a point of view at least of the number of telephones—to that of the Bell system when we took it over.

"From figures quoted, it would appear that Saskatchewan had 13,804 telephones; cost, \$4,036,010.35, or \$292 per telephone, and that we purchased from the Bell Company 14,195 telephones for \$3,300,000, or \$232 per telephone. So much for the claim that we paid \$1,000,000 too much.

Compared with Alberta.

"But, sir, the results are still more striking, if we consider the cost of the telephone system of the Province of Alberta. The report of the Department of Railways and Telephones of the Province of Alberta shows invested, at the end of 1912, \$5,598,848.24, and up to August 31st, 1913, there was expended \$1,685,780.88 more, or a total of \$7,284,629.12 invested by Alberta in the telephone business as of

August 31st, 1913. They had, at the end of 1912, 21,812 'phones, and in October, 1913, claimed an additional 1,626, or 23,438 'phones, or an average cost of \$327.83, as against \$292 in Saskatchewan and \$212.56 in Manitoba—we having 45,281 telephones at a cost of \$9,624,878. Sir, if I make these comparisons it is not because I desire in any way to reflect on the management of the telephone business of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—because I do not know what particular difficulties they may have to contend with—but because we are forced to draw these comparisons, on account of the misleading statements and malicious criticism of our system by leading Liberals in this Province.

Equal of Any System.

"I have no hesitation in saying that we have, in Manitoba, a telephone system that, for durability of construction and economy of management, compares favorably with any system in the world; and I will ask critics of our system to remember that, if the cost per 'phone in Manitoba were equal to the cost per 'phone in Alberta, instead of an investment of \$9,600,000 we would have an investment of about \$5,000,000 more, or a total of between fourteen and fifteen million of dollars; then there would be good ground for criticism and good cause for alarm.

"The estimated revenue for the current year is \$5,890,691.36, and the estimated expenditure is \$5,580,791.65."

NEW FEATURES BROUGHT INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 1ST, 1914.

Starting the first of the new year, every telephone exchange in the Province is supplied daily with a report on the markets and the daily weather forecast, which information is available to every farmer who cares to call up his local exchange.

Market and Weather Report.

The office of the Telephone Commission at Winnipeg calls up each central in the Province of Manitoba and gives to that central the weather report for the day and the market report for the day, and each farmer has the privilege of calling up the central with which he is connected and asking as a matter of right for the information with regard to these two things. In other words, he can be in touch each morning, without cost to himself, with the market report of the day and with the weather probabilities as to the next twenty-four hours.

THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT'S VIGOROUS RAILWAY POLICY.

In the Conservative platform, adopted prior to the general election in 1899, the following appears:—

“The adoption of the principle of Government ownership of railways in so far as circumstances of the Province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonuses should be granted to any railway company which does not give the Government of the Province the control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.”

And it was not long after assuming office that the present Government proceeded to carry out this pre-election promise. It was believed that the “giving away” policy of the Greenway Government, without receiving any corresponding equivalent, was unnecessary and unwise. The present Government realized that a competing railway system and an absolute control of rates was what was needed, and accordingly in the year 1901 entered into a contract with the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which secured this result, and which has saved to the people of the Province millions of dollars in freight rates. And this has been accomplished without costing the Province one dollar, and there is not the remotest possibility that the Province will ever be called upon to pay one cent on the guaranteed bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Formerly the Railways were Fed and the Province Secured no Benefit.

The Greenway Government gave away to the railways over a million dollars and procured absolutely no benefit, no reduction of rates, and was forced to declare at the end that the policy was a failure. Mr. Greenway said, in his election address of 1899: “I am strongly convinced that lower rates than now prevail can ultimately be secured. I have long maintained that grain can be transported to Lake Superior at a maximum rate of ten cents per hundred pounds. If such a rate cannot be obtained over existing lines I am in favor of turning our attention elsewhere for relief.”

What an admission after giving away a million dollars of the people's money for absolutely nothing. Relief was to be sought elsewhere, and at further cost to the Province.

Details of the Greenway Government's Million Dollar Gift to the Railways.

	Miles	Aid
Net cost of R.R.V.R. construction .....	..	\$105,875.12
R.R.V.R. main line	66	155,500.00
Portage extension	52	91,000.00
Morris-Brandon	120	210,000.00
Morris-Brandon extra	25	43,750.00
Souris extension	148	150,000.00
Pipestone and Glenboro	53	87,377.50
Belmont and Hartney	46	100,500.00
Foxton extension	19.61	34,317.50
Reston extension	14.55	25,462.50
	<hr/> 544.16	
Railway Aid Subsidies —		
Municipality of Westbourne	\$	62,250.00
Municipality of Birtle		32,166.65
Municipality of Shoal Lake		14,644.95
Municipality of St. Andrews		19,250.00
		<hr/> \$1,092,094.22

What the Greenway Government's Railway Policy is Now Costing the Province Annually.

The amount above shown as having been "given" to the railways by the Greenway Government came out of the proceeds of the loans negotiated by this administration, upon which the Province has been paying for some years, is now paying, and will continue to pay up to the maturity of the debentures, an average rate of interest of 4.10 per cent. *Therefore, the Province is paying \$44,775.85 a year for the Greenway Government's railway policy—a policy which gave everything and got absolutely nothing in return.*

Control of Rates—a Contrast.

Former N.P. Agreement

(Grit).

The rates made by the Company shall not be higher to and from Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and intermediate points, from and to Duluth and other eastern points, than the rates made by the Canadian Pacific Company between Emerson, Morris and other points near the International Boundary and Port Arthur and other eastern points. Local and through rates shall be fair and reasonable. This will make the rates of wheat from Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and intermediate points to Duluth 21c per 100 pounds.

(No control whatever.)

Roblin-C.N.R. Agreement

(Conservative).

In consideration of the guarantee of the said bonds and the assignment of said lease and option, the Company hereby agrees that up to the 30th day of June, 1930, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council from time to time shall fix the rates to be charged or demanded by the Company for the carriage of all freight from all points on the Company's lines in Manitoba to Port Arthur, and from Port Arthur to all points on the Company's lines in Manitoba, and from all points on the Company's lines in Manitoba to all other points on said lines in Manitoba. Provided, always, that, before any rates are so fixed, the Company shall be heard, and their interests taken into consideration. The Company agrees that it will not at any time after the rates have been so fixed charge or demand for the carriage of freight between the points aforesaid greater rates than those so fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(Absolute control.)

A Magnificent Showing—Over 1,800 Miles of New Railway Lines Constructed within the Province under Roblin Government in Less than Fourteen Years, without Cost.

Under the policy of the Roblin Government nearly 2,000 miles of railway have been constructed without a cent of cost. The details are as follows:—

Lines	Mileage
Gladstone to Winnipegosis	125.00
Sifton Junction to Erwood	177.00
To south-eastern boundary	107.90

	Mileage
From south-eastern boundary to Port Arthur	552.00
Gilbert Plains Junction to Grandview	27.22
Beaver to Gladstone	18.30
Oak Point branch (H.B. Railway)	151.10
Rosslburn extension	132.95
Emerson	73.79
Neebawa	33.67
McCreary	36.73
Carman	76.67
Portage	51.59
Carberry	22.81
Greenway	80.20
Carberry-Brandon	25.48
Hartney-Virden	37.43
Springfield	8.60
Thunderhill	20.03
Dundee	4.00
De Lourdes spur	2.64
Brandon-Regina	69.70
Oakland	44.17
Hallboro-Rapid City	75.28
Ste. Rose du Lac	15.00
Fort Alexander line	50.00
Gross Isle line	80.37
Total	1881.62

to which should be added the Northern Pacific leased lines, acquired by the Government and transferred under similar conditions to the Canadian Northern Railway. *An absolute control of rates over approximately 2000 miles of railway.*

Connection with Lake Superior.

Under the agreement with the Canadian Northern Railway Company the Government secured the completion of the line from Rainy River to Port Arthur, thus giving to the people of the Province another grain outlet and competition in earnest with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the first time and without costing the Province one single dollar. The Greenway Government did not or could not procure this connection. The Greenway Government railway policy was a disjointed one—railways were built in pieces here and there, with no outward connection, and large bonuses were paid for no appreciable return.

**Roblin Government Secured Control of Rates for Nothing—What
Greenway Government was Prepared to Give a
Million Dollars for.**

The control of rates on all the Canadian Northern lines within the Province and to Port Arthur is absolute, and has long been in practical effort. Greenway aided branch lines in the Province and to Duluth, spent thousands of dollars for legal opinions, but accomplished nothing. Finally, he said, speaking at a public meeting at Portage la Prairie, shortly prior to his forced exit in 1899: "When I discussed the building of the Southeastern line with Mr. Mackenzie, he spoke of making arrangements for the construction of a line on Canadian territory. You remember the opposition to aiding a line to Duluth for the purpose of getting a ten-cent rate. I said to Mr. Mackenzie, in the Russell House, Ottawa: "If you will guarantee me a ten-cent rate I am prepared to recommend the Manitoba Government to give you an out-and-out bonus of a million dollars."

It is, therefore, manifest that the Roblin Government saved the Province in this one particular a million dollars. A ten-cent rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Port Arthur on all lines exists to-day, and the Roblin Government secured the reduction for nothing.

Grain Rates Reduced.

Under the agreement with the Government the rates on grain on all Canadian Northern lines in the Province and to Port Arthur were first reduced two cents a hundred pounds on the tariff in force on February 11th, 1901 (date of C.N.R. agreement with the Government), and again in 1903, a further reduction of two cents a hundred pounds was made by the Government.

Effect on C.P.R.—Obliged to Meet C.N.R. Reduction.

The further reduction in 1903 of two cents on the rates on grain made by the Government on C.N.R. lines, before alluded to, was so substantial and far-reaching in its effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was obliged to consent to a reduction of rates to a similar basis. Accordingly an agreement was arrived at by which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company reduced their rates on grain three cents a hundred pounds from all points in the Province to Fort William, upon the Government making the last reduction of grain rates on the C.N.R. lines only applicable to the extent of one cent instead of two.

What it Means to the Province.

The benefit is immeasurable, it being estimated that the saving to the people by the reduction of rates referred to can be conservatively estimated at two million dollars annually. The reductions are applicable on both the C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines from Winnipeg east to Lake Superior and from every station on those lines in the Province of Manitoba.

Former Grit Leader Brown not a Good Prophet.

When the Canadian Northern contract with the Government was made in 1901, Mr. Brown was one of its strongest opponents, and journeyed to Ottawa and opposed its consummation—fortunately, however, without result, or otherwise the people of the Province would have lost the construction and acquisition of 2,000 miles of railway and still be staggering under oppressive freight rates. He foretold of the great calamities that would befall the Province if this “iniquitous bargain,” as he termed it, was ratified. Results speak for themselves, and constitute the best proof that this gentleman was woefully mistaken.

Further Evidence of Endorsement of Railway Policy of Present Government.

Extract from Provincial Treasurer's 1914 Budget Speech.

COPIED BY OTHER PROVINCES.

“Formerly the railway policy of this administration was severely criticized, but let me point out to you that it is now being copied in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while even the late Liberal administration at Ottawa were following our example.”

Railway Plank in Grit Platform of 1907 Left Out of Their 1910 Platform, also in Their Most Recent Production.

At the Liberal convention held in March, 1907, the following resolution was adopted: “That this convention expresses its emphatic disapproval of the unwise wholesale guaranteeing of railway bonds.”

This disapproval has disappeared entirely from the 1910 and 1914 Grit platforms. The last feast gatherings of these patriots evidently considered that the railway policy of the Roblin Government, which they

previously had condemned so strongly and predicted blue ruin to the Province in consequence, had better disappear from their policy, and is adequate proof that the policy of the present Government in procuring the construction of needed branch lines in the Province without cash aid, and only a figurative liability, was and is in the best interests of the Province, or perhaps they were prompted in their course by reason of the fact that the two Grit governments to the west, viz., Saskatchewan and Alberta, had adopted the policy of Mr. Roblin word for word, with the exception that instead of guaranteeing railway bonds at \$10,000 a mile, and in a few instances at \$13,000 a mile, the guarantee in those Provinces has been increased to \$15,000 a mile to cover all lines constructed or to be constructed. British Columbia also has adopted a similar policy.

A Railway Retrospect—a Most Gratifying Showing.

Over 1,800 miles of new lines constructed since the present Government assumed office, without the cost of a single dollar to the Province.

Absolute control of freight rates.

Rates on grain reduced 3 cents a hundred pounds to Port Arthur, and other merchandise substantially reduced.

The Greenway Government gave a million dollars as aid to railways, secured no reduction in rates or equivalent, and finally drove the Northern Pacific out.

No secret deals with the C. P. R.

The annual cost to the Province for interest on the sum squandered by the Greenway Government in aiding railways is over \$45,000.

Business being done by the C. N. R. warrants statement that Province will never be called upon to pay a dollar with respect to the interest guarantee. The Government holds a first mortgage on all the company's lines in Manitoba and to Port Arthur.

The Greenway Government nursed the railway promoters and then abandoned them; present Government taxed them. The Greenway Government exempted them from taxation, and received nothing in return. Present Government has received from railway tax (2% of gross earnings) since the tax was imposed, in 1890, up to the end of 1913, the sum of \$1,298,036.68.

UNDER GRIF GOVERNMENT.

Bonuses to the Railways representing gifts from the Public.

R. R. V. R.\$ 312,375 12

N. P. R. 354,250 00

C. P. R. 297,157 50

Municipality

Bonuses 128,311 60

544 miles\$1,092,094 42

**EXEMPTION
HEAVY AID and
NO TAXATION**

UNDER CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Taxation of the Railways representing revenues to the Public.

**TAXATION AND
NO AID
RECEIPTS
\$1,298,036.68**

Canadian Northern was Formerly Exempted from Taxation—Roblin Government Imposed Taxation.

Under the agreements of the Greenway administration with the Canadian Northern Company, clauses are contained, exempting all the property of the Company from all forms of taxation. The present Government abrogated this provision and provided that from and after the year 1906 the Company should pay the Province a percentage of their gross earnings, which has been regularly paid.

No Secret Deals Now.

The railway policy of the Roblin Government is one of candour; everything is done above board, and not in the dark and secretly, as was the case under the Greenway administration. Facts were wilfully and knowingly falsified prior to the 1899 election. It was charged by Mr. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, that his Company had been most unfairly treated by the Greenway administration in the matter of aid towards the construction of certain branch lines. It was stated by the Greenway Government that they could not give aid towards the Northern Pacific for the reason that the C. P. R. was building its lines for nothing. At

Portage la Prairie, Nov. 20th, 1899, Mr. Greenway said: "Would they be justified in adding extensions then, with \$1,750 per mile, when they could get them built for nothing?"

Mr. Watson (Senator Bob), at the same meeting, said, "We have got to-day the N. P. and the C. P. R. fighting for territory, and that is where we want them, without any bonus at all."

The public were clearly informed that the lines referred to were being constructed by the C. P. R. without aid, and that, therefore, aid could not be given to the Northern Pacific Company.

What was disclosed upon the present Government assuming office? The startling fact that the Greenway Government had promised aid to the C. P. R. for both the Hamiota and Waskada extensions at the rate of \$1,750 per mile, and had entered into a contract with the same company for like aid for the Snowflake and Lac du Bonnet branches. The public had been deliberately deceived.

Government Guarantee of C.N.R. Bonds a Most Remote Liability.

It is true that the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to the extent for the most part of ten thousand dollars a mile have been guaranteed, and the Roblin Government is proud of its record in this respect. Does any sane person allege that instead of a guarantee it would have been better to have continued the Greenway policy of granting a cash subsidy of \$1,750 per mile. If this had been done the 1,800 miles of needed branch lines constructed under the present Government throughout the Province would have cost the enormous sum of \$3,150,000—gone, completely lost for ever, like Greenway's million dollars! And what is the extent of the liability the Province has incurred? Absolutely nothing in point of fact. The C. N. R. now extends through five Provinces of the Dominion, and will shortly be a continuous line from ocean to ocean. The Province has a first mortgage on all portions of the line within Manitoba and through Minnesota and Ontario to Port Arthur. As it would be impracticable to operate the road without the portion on which the Province holds a mortgage, it naturally follows that the security which the Province holds affects the whole system. Surely, such being the case, no reasonable person will allege that the Province will ever be called upon to institute foreclosure proceedings on the Manitoba part of the system. And what has been the earning power of the C. N. R. line? Simply wonderful; amply demonstrating that the liability of the Province is becoming less all the while. Even now it is a mere speck on the financial horizon.

It is apparent, therefore, that the bugaboo of contingent liability which opponents set up against the present Government is of a will-o'-

the wisp character, and not entitled to serious consideration. Even they have now abandoned this position.

The Roblin Government has done away with railway monopoly in Manitoba absolutely and for all time; over 1,800 miles of new lines have been constructed; absolute control of rates is assured, and all has been accomplished without costing the Province a single cent. The record is one that any Government should be proud of.

On to Hudson Bay.

The assurance of Sir Rodmond has been given that the Oak Point line will be extended so as to connect with the line to Hudson Bay now being constructed by the Dominion Government. Manitoba will therefore have direct communication with the seaports on Hudson Bay.

THE LIQUOR ACT AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

The policy of the Roblin Government and has always been, in the matter of the use of intoxicants, one of high license stringently and honestly enforced, and where the people desire prohibition they can have it by a vote as an indication of sentiment. Outside of a few inflammable political partizans possessing bitter hatred and acrimony against the present Government, no matter what it may do, and whose spirit of tolerance and charitableness is so small that these ingredients would be impossible of discovery by even a microscopical examination, the policy above indicated best meets the existing conditions in the Province, and commends itself to all reasonable and fair-minded men who know and appreciate the difficulties involved in controlling the liquor traffic. It is truly lamentable the narrow view some men take of so broad a question when they must know, as is the fact, that there are hundreds of thousands of men who have no connection with or interest in the liquor traffic, near or remote, direct or indirect, who are opposed to prohibitory liquor laws of any kind, and whose views are as honest and as intelligent as any temperance men, so called, and quite as desirous of promoting true temperance. The Government, any government, has, therefore, to deal with the whole question on the broad lines of fairness and tolerance; to do so from time to time so that the control of the liquor traffic will be abreast, but not ahead, of public opinion. This is the point of issue between the temperance fanatic of to-day and those charged with the duties of responsible government. These two elements have never, and never can be, reconciled, particularly when motives other than the promotion of the cause of true temperance are predominant in many individuals, outwardly white but inwardly black, whose chief aim is to advance the ambitions of the political party with which they are associated and in whose welfare they are chiefly concerned. Experience has shown this to be the case to the extent that it may be laid down as a truism that persons of the above calibre will rejoice and indulge in hallelujahs to a greater degree, if their political associates gain an advantage over opponents, than if total prohibition of liquor was carried, and became a reality throughout the land. We must, however, deal with conditions as they exist. Like perennials that grow in the fields, we will always have the temperance or intemperate crank and clerical politician with us, and, therefore, must rely upon that great adjuster—public opinion—to give credit where credit is due in the cause of advancing good living and the elevation of mankind, morally and otherwise.

What the Conditions were when Present Government Assumed Office in 1900.

It is a matter of history that when the Greenway Government went out of office most lamentable conditions existed regarding the liquor traffic. The control and the administration of the law had

become a farce. The traffic had reached a rampant stage. What were called "restaurant" licenses, but which were in reality "saloon" licenses, existed by the score, particularly in the City of Winnipeg, a nominal annual fee therefor of \$250 only being charged. Hotels were only charged a license fee in cities and towns of over 2,000 inhabitants of \$150, and in towns of less population and in villages and rural municipalities, \$150. "Blind pigs" existed in so-called local option district. Liquor was being sold day and night at all hours without restraint. Nickel-in-the-slot machines could be found in every bar room. The music of harps and fiddles resounded from within, and free lunches were on every counter to increase the appetite of patrons for liquid refreshment. The whole administration was a burlesque and travesty. Complaints, and deservedly so, were widespread. It was observable, however, that no protests were forthcoming from that certain class, hereinbefore referred to, staunch adherents of Mr. Greenway, and now belching forth invective against, and giving no credit to, the present Government. Little things, however, are becoming to little men. Truth will always conquer, and the pigmies will be consigned to oblivion. Yes, truly, the Greenway Government left behind it a most shameful record respecting its administration of the Liquor Act.

What the Roblin Government has done to Improve These Conditions.

The list is a lengthy and creditable one. In the first place the iniquitous restaurant, or better called the saloon license, was promptly abolished, and real, not fictitious, inspection was inaugurated. Licensees were given to fully understand that from thenceforward all the provisions of the law as to opening and closing hours, and in all other respects, would be rigidly enforced, and it was not long before better conditions became evident.

From that time on until the present restrictive legislation affecting the liquor traffic has been enacted and placed on successive statute books of the Province, all tending toward temperance reform. To enumerate a few:—

- 1900. Absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Province. Rendered abortive by the referendum vote of 1902.
- 1902. Referendum of 1900 Prohibition Act.
- 1904. "Restaurant" or "saloon" licenses abolished.
Only one license in town or village to be held by any one person.
Wholesale licenses not to be granted in rural municipalities.
Full view of bar-room from outside.
Interdicted person to tell where he got liquor.

1905. No more wholesale licenses except in cities or towns.
 Hotels in Winnipeg to have at least fifty furnished bedrooms.
 In cities and towns less than 10,000 and over 5,000 to have at least thirty furnished bedrooms.
 In other places not less than fifteen bedrooms.
 Winnipeg limited to one hotel license for every 1,200 of population; in other cities, and in towns and incorporated villages, two for the first 500, one for the next 500, and one for each additional 600 of the population.
 Schedule of license fees increased.
 Licenses may be cancelled if meals or liquors served in basements or rooms below street level.
 Free lunches in bar-rooms forbidden.
 Heavy penalty for giving liquor to interdicts.
 Licenses to females prohibited.
 Three convictions of license to operate as forfeiture of license for three years.
1906. Brewers required to take out licenses.
 No connection of liquor shop with brewery.
 No more wholesale licenses north of C.P.R. track in Winnipeg.
 Restriction of area in Winnipeg within which licenses may be granted.
 Billiard and pool rooms in licensed premises to be closed according to municipal by-law.
 Persons under eighteen not allowed to frequent billiard and pool rooms on licensed premises.
1908. A majority vote made necessary instead of three-fifths to carry local option by-law.
 Local option by-law to follow territory if latter changed.
 No stairway or other connection from bar-rooms to basement or cellar underneath.
 No speaking tube, wire or signal device between bar-room and other part of licensed premises.
 No singing, concert or entertainment to be allowed in any bar-room.
 Penalties for selling liquor during prohibited hours and without license increased.
 Druggists limited to sell liquors in quantities of not more than six ounces, and then only for strictly medicinal purposes.
 Habitual drunkards may be committed to gaol.
 Bar-tenders to be licensed.
 Division of fines with municipalities.

ABSOLUTE AND COMPLETE PROVISION FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION BY LOCAL OPTION. *Only druggists licensed to sell liquor, and then for medicinal purposes.* NO LIQUOR TO BE KEPT OR GIVEN OTHER THAN IN PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSES. ALL SALE OF LIQUOR ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN.

NO CANVASSING FOR SALE OF LIQUOR FOR DELIVERY IN LOCAL OPTION TERRITORY, AND NO LIQUOR TO BE CONVEYED THEREIN BY ANY COMMON CARRIER. COMPLETE PROHIBITION.

NOTE.—*The Greenway local option provisions MERELY PROVIDED THAT IF A LOCAL OPTION BY-LAW WAS PASSED, THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS SHOULD NOT ISSUE LICENSES TO ANYONE TO SELL LIQUORS IN THE TERRITORY AFFECTED.*

- 1909. Local option by-laws to be submitted at annual municipal elections in order to secure full expression of opinion.
No interdict to enter bar-room.
- 1910. Recommendation of at least sixteen out of twenty nearest householders required for license outside of cities and in towns of over 2,000 population.
Chief license inspector given power to suspend license if premises not properly kept.
License Commissioners may cancel licenses for cause.
- 1912. Licensees to make return of number of bar-tenders employed.
License fees substantially increased.
- 1914. No liquor to be sold in clubs between 12 at night and 8 in morning.
No bar to be maintained upon club premises.
Every club shall serve meals.
No gambling on premises.
Heavy penalties for violations.
No technicalities to render invalid local option by-laws.
Local option may be extended to unorganized territory of Province.

How the Roblin Government Raised the Liquor License Fees.

The fees payable under the two Governments, Greenway and Roblin, covering the two periods 1899 and now, are below given. A comparison will amply exemplify how differently Mr. Greenway viewed, and Sir Rodmond Roblin and his Government view, the situation. High license, Sir Rodmond claims, improves the general tone of the business by, *per se*, introducing into it men of greater substance, and, reversely, banishes from it keepers of vicious grog shops.

LICENSE FEES.

Greenway Government.

For each restaurant license
in cities, the sum of two
hundred and fifty dollars \$250

For each hotel license in
cities and towns of over
2,000 inhabitants, one
hundred and fifty dollars 150

The fee for each wholesale
license shall be, in cities
and towns of over 2,000
inhabitants, two hundred
dollars 200

The fee for each wholesale
license shall be, in towns
of less than 2,000 inhabi-
tants, villages and rural
municipalities, one hun-
dred dollars 100

The fee for each commercial
traveller's license shall be
two hundred dollars 200

Brewer's license None

Bottling works license None

Roblin Government.

Restaurant licenses abolished en-
tirely.

In Winnipeg—

Where two bartenders are
employed \$500

Where three bartenders . . . 550

Where four bartenders . . . 650

Where five bartenders . . . 800

Where six bartenders . . . 1000

Where seven bartenders . . 1500

Where eight or more bar-
tenders are employed . . 2000

Outside of Winnipeg—

In cities of 25,000 inhabi-
tants or over 1000

In cities and towns of less
than 25,000 and over
10,000 inhabitants . . . 500

In cities, towns and villages
of over 5,000 and up to
10,000 inhabitants . . . 350

In cities, towns and villages
of over 2,500 and up to
5,000 inhabitants . . . 300

In other towns and villages 200

In rural municipalities . . 150

For each wholesale license,
in cities and towns of
over 25,000 inhabitants . 1000

For each wholesale license,
in cities and towns of less
than 25,000 inhabitants
and over 5,000 500

In towns of less than 5,000
inhabitants 350

For each commercial travel-
ler's license 300

For each brewer's license . 500

For each bottling works . . 250

NOTE.—The above fees are exclusive of any municipal license
fee that may be imposed.

Prohibition by Local Option.

PREMIER ROBLIN'S STAND.

Premier Roblin's stand on the temperance question is well explained by the following amendment, which he introduced into the legislature on January 16th, 1914.

"This legislature having declared for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether retail or wholesale, by the local option clauses of the Liquor License Act, and excellent results having been secured therefrom, declines, until proof is given that some other method would be more effective, to endorse any action or policy regarding the liquor trade that may impair the securing of total prohibition, as provided in said local option clauses."

It will be remembered that in 1908 the Government secured the passage in the legislature of the most advanced legislation towards temperance reform of any of the Provinces in the Dominion of Canada. Provisions for the complete banishment of liquors within any municipality of the Province, except for purely medical purposes (which is subject to very stringent restrictions) were enacted and left optional with the people to bring into effect by a majority vote. The success that has attained the operation of the law in this respect must be apparent to all and the best results have been obtained in the cause of temperance. This principle of optional prohibition in communities has been found also to work well in other Provinces and in many of the States of the American Republic. As pointed out by Sir Rodmond Roblin, the policy of the Government, of which he is the head, was and is total prohibition of the liquor traffic. This can only be accomplished, however, just as fast as public opinion will justify and no faster. Any attempt to legislate in advance of public sentiment can only be followed by disastrous consequences to the cause sought to be aided. The Scott Act in Ontario is a striking example of this. It was brought into force in advance of the times, and, as enthusiasm declined following temporary excitement, it became apparent that the sentiment of the people behind it was not strong enough to uphold the law. The result was that conditions under the Act became much worse than under the license system. To such a stage did matters become that the very people who had called most loudly for the Act, demanded its repeal, and it was abolished, except as to a few places in the Maritime Provinces, where it is now openly violated. The Old Dunkin Act failed for the same reason.

To-day a new generation has arisen. Home influence, education and the general trend towards higher ideals in life, have become important factors in impressing the people of the value of temperance and the evils attending the liquor traffic. The right given to communities to abolish it altogether is, and has been found to be, the most rational and

reasonable means of making substantial progress in the movement. No law under Heaven in itself can make people better if the moral tone of the masses and their sympathetic support are not behind it. No amount of attenuated logic and drivel of self-constituted purists will make people see eye to eye with them as long as this class make the subject of temperance reform purely a political one. As has been said, something more substantial must be behind it. Individual good sense, the appreciation of what is truly right and best for all, considered and dealt with by itself, and not sandwiched with abstract questions, is the substructure upon which to build any great reform. Any other course cannot fail to destroy or retard it.

Speaking on this phase of the subject in 1907, the Premier of Ontario said, in replying to a deputation of the Dominion Alliance, which asked for a repeal of the clause in the Local option provisions of the Liquor Act requiring a three-fifths vote to carry a local option by-law:—

"There seems to be a misapprehension. Nobody pretended that the three-fifths requirement was necessary to the enforcement of the law. What we contended was that the three-fifths vote was necessary to the permanency of public sentiment; and it showed the overwhelming sentiment of the community, and that for a repeal they would have a very heavy task before them to get a three-fifths vote.

"There has got to be Christian charity in this matter. I am convinced as I am standing here that the cause you desire has been kept back for years by that very spirit of intolerance and uncharitableness which was expressed yesterday. I believe that if there was one general accord amongst the people of this Province with reference to the attaining of this grand object the rural districts of this Province would soon be under Local Option."

The same class of clerical politicians as prevailed in Ontario are with us, and had to be held at bay by Sir James Whitney. One of them, a strong Liberal, the Rev. Richard Hobbs, said, "if the three-fifths clause stands, Premier Whitney must go." However, Sir James Whitney and his government were returned to office with a largely increased majority, indicating approval of the position assumed by him, which must appeal to all intelligent and dispassionate men as being right and reasonable.

LOCAL OPTION BY-LAWS IN FORCE IN MANITOBA.

In substantiation of the statement of Sir Rodmond that the local option provisions of the Liquor Act are producing excellent results in this Province, the following list shows where local option by-laws have

been passed, and are now in force in the following municipalities:—

Albert.	Hamiota.	Riverside.
Argyle.	Hartney.	Roland.
Arthur.	Langford.	Rosedale.
Bifrost.	Lausdowne.	Rossburn.
Birtle Rural.	Macdonald.	Shoal Lake.
Birtle Town.	Miniota.	Silver Creek.
Brenda.	Minitonas.	Swan River (rural)
Cameron.	Morton.	Wallace.
Dufferin.	Norfolk North.	Whitehead.
Edward.	Norfolk South.	Whitewater.
Ellice.	Odanah.	Winchester.
Elton.	Pipestone.	Woodworth.
Total.....		36

NOTE.—In the following villages and towns (situated within local option municipalities), local option is not in force: Boissevain, Carman, Deloraine, Elkhorn, Hamiota, Melita, Napinka, Neepawa, Ninette, Shoal Lake and Virden.

In 1899 there were only thirteen municipalities under local option.

LOCAL OPTION BY-LAWS NOT SUBJECT TO BE QUASHED ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS.

1914 Legislation.

Upon any proceeding to quash a local option by-law or repealing by-law the following rules shall prevail:—

(1) No local option by-law or repealing by-law shall be quashed or declared invalid because of any defect in a petition under this Act.

(2) Failure to observe the directions contained in sections 249, 250, 251, 252, 253 and 256 of this Act shall not be ground for quashing any such by-law, unless it be proved by testimony that but for such non-observance the by-law would not have been carried.

It is declared that the provisions of law as to the taking of poll upon a local option by-law or repealing by-law, and as to the proceedings at such poll and for the purposes thereof, shall be directory only, and the non-observance of such provisions shall not be ground for quashing any such by-law, unless it be proved by testimony that but for such non-observance the by-law would not have been carried.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO LOCAL OPTION BY-LAWS EXTENDED TO ADDED TERRITORY.

1914 Legislation.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may at any time and from time to time, by proclamation, provide that the whole or any portion of the unorganized territory of the Province shall be deemed and terated as a local option district in the same manner and to the same effect as

if the same were a portion of some municipality in the Province in which a local option by-law, under the provisions of this Act, had been duly brought into force, and upon the issue of such proclamation all the provisions of sections 265, 266 and 267 of this Act shall apply and be in force throughout such local option district so created; and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may also, by order-in-council and proclamation, revoke any such proclamation, whereupon the provisions of said sections shall cease to be in force or be applicable in such portion of said unorganized territory until the issue of another proclamation as first above provided for.

ALREADY BROUGHT INTO FORCE.

A proclamation has issued bringing the provision above quoted in full force and effect, so that the whole of the unorganized added territory of the Province is now under local option.

"We have men who differ in their personal convictions, and because we cannot see eye to eye we must not charge each other with dishonesty. We have made splendid progress in this city and will make splendid progress in future, and along this line of progress, so long as I am leader of the government, I will consider any matters that will make for a better and a greater Manitoba."—(Extract from speech of Premier in 1914 Legislature.)

As to the Cry "Abolish the Bar."

The policy of Sir Rodmond Roblin and his Government on this question is, that to gain results in temperance reform the bar must be closed contemporaneously with the open shop where liquors are sold; that to close the bar and relegate the sale of intoxicants to places where it might be procurable in wholesale quantities would be a retrograde step and only increase the evil. The force and wisdom of this position is so self evident that no extended argument ought to be necessary to support it. That the sale of liquor in small quantities at the bar is infinitely less harmful than the opening up of a wider avenue for its sale by the bottle, gallon, can, or case, should be evident to every man having other than a dwarfed knowledge of life and a due sense of appreciation of the best methods of handling social problems.

In speaking on the subject in the Legislature on the 15th January, 1914, Sir Rodmond Roblin denounced with emphasis the evils of the bar traffic, but believed, he said, that the bar was less dangerous than

the open shop, where men might obtain liquor by the case or by the bottle, and take it to the blacksmith shop or to a room or any other place, and there to debauch themselves until the whole was consumed. Perhaps, he went on to say, many of those who advocated the abolition of the bar were not familiar with the evils resulting from the sale of liquor in quantity. He had had experience with men, and knew cases where men had gone to their graves as drunkards, because of the facilities afforded for debauchery in the purchase of liquor in quantities. He did not believe, he said, the same results would have been possible if the liquor had been obtainable over the bar.

In the interests of temperance and sobriety, Sir Rodmond called upon every member of the legislature to join with him in the promotion of total prohibition through the agency of the local option law. When they closed the bar they did not want to open the shop so that men might obtain liquor by the bottle or the case. He was, he stated, an advocate of alleviating the evils of the liquor traffic. It was a question merely of the most direct and shortest way to accomplish the end sought. Sir Rodmond said he would be sorry to see any move made that would cause the temperance movement to lose ground. That would be most unfortunate, he maintained. Close the bar and close the wholesale place as well, was his policy, he said.

There is no uncertainty where Sir Rodmond and his Government stand on the question, and is there, can there be, any possible doubt, that this attitude is the ~~fair~~ one having in view the certainty that the abolition of the bar alone would perpetuate the disasters of intemperance in a most aggravated form, with all its harmful and detrimental radiating features.

And there are thousands of men of repute and high standing who think likewise, and who, while deploring intemperance and its many evils, believe that nothing short of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in communities, will relieve the situation; that the doing away with the bar would not do so. It need only be stated in substantiation of this allegation of fact that in 1909, five years ago, a petition was presented to the legislature containing the signatures of over 26,000 qualified electors of the Province, representing all classes, and not confined to those having any particular interest in the traffic, against bar abolishment. Thus it will be seen that there exists wide diversity of opinion on the subject. We have also before us object lessons of other places. The Dunkin Act of fifty years ago, abolished the bars in Ontario, but left, as it is now suggested to do in Manitoba, the sale of liquors in the hands of the shop keepers, and with what result. It was, that men who observed the law were obliged to take liquor in quantities into their homes and elsewhere, and the men who broke the law made it ten times worse, and that more drunkenness prevailed than ever before. It was appreciated that the law was a failure, and it was repealed and the license system restored. Next followed, in the course

of time, the Scott Act, as it was called. The temperance advocates said: "Give us the power to prohibit the sale of liquor by wholesale or retail, making counties the unit of prohibition." This was done, and also resulted in failure, it having been found that it was impossible to apply the principle alike to urban and country populations, whose interests and ways of thinking, it will be admitted, are as apart as the two poles. A return was, therefore, made, with the exception of a few places in the Maritime Provinces (where, as is well known, the administration of the law is a farce and is openly violated) to the license system, that is, the sale of liquor by retail in hotels and by wholesale in shops, with the additional provision that where total prohibition was deemed essential it might be obtained in localities by vote of the people, a distinction being made between urban and rural interests and conditions. The same difficulty in the effect of the Maine law, the diversity of urban and country interests, was the cause of its non-success in that State, and, similarly, some years ago, in Michigan, when a return was made to the license system, which now prevails there, and numerous other instances might be quoted.

In the light of experience, therefore, it must be admitted that our law in Manitoba, and the policy of Sir Rodmond, are best suited to meet the situation, i.e., high license to sell liquors by retail or wholesale, with the right to any municipality, by a majority vote of the people, to declare absolutely for local option, which means total absolute prohibition in the territory affected, and no half measures by merely transferring the sale from the bar to the open shop in wholesale quantities, and thereby aggravating the evil.

There are some men in this world who endeavor to impress upon others their deep concern in the troubles and vicissitudes of life, and are constantly in a state of misery. They profess to stagger in the attempt to maintain moral equilibrium, and see forerunners of the tempest in every cloud that floats on the horizon.

Sir Rodmond Roblin Puts a Poser to Mr. Buchanan.

In the course of his reply to the Social Service Council of Manitoba deputation at the last session of the legislature, Sir Rodmond said:—

"Now, with regard to the abolition of the bar, I am not, perhaps, as fully advised as to the meaning of the phrase as those who promoted it. If I am incorrect, I want to be corrected. I interpret your request for the closing of the bar as meaning that liquor may still be sold upon the public house system as in England, or upon the club system, or by the bottle or keg. Am I right?"

Mr. Buchanan—“No.”

The Premier—“Is it total prohibition you are asking for, then?”

Mr. Buchanan—“No. There are two methods by which it is sold; one by bottles from the so-called wholesale places. I believe that it may also be sold at the bar for consumption off the premises.”

Premier Roblin—“Never mind the argument. What is the point of what you are asking?”

Mr. Buchanan—“No sale of liquor for consumption on the premises.”

The Premier—“Then you would have no retail sale at all, but sale from what is now termed wholesale liquor stores. That, in my opinion—and I believe that every person in this house will respect me when I say it—that as a public officer of this province, I believe that that would be wrong, and in the worst possible interests of sobriety and good citizenship.” (Applause.)

From the above remarks of Mr. Buchanan it is evident that what is now being asked for by the abolish the bar advocates is merely that bars be prohibited from selling liquors by retail, but still be permitted to do so for consumption off the premises. Was ever a proposal so absurd or illogical? Could such a system, if given effect to, result other than in going from bad to worse; in creating a most damnable condition of affairs. Nevertheless this is what is being heralded to-day throughout the land; what is being placarded on the corner sign boards and house tops by zealous temperance advocates suffering from mental indigestion and distempered imagination, ably supported by certain politicians, clerical and other kinds, who think they see an opportunity of scoring against the Roblin Government.

Standing, however, on the vantage ground of right, and what is for the best welfare of the people as a whole, the position of Sir Rodmond is impregnable. His views are sound, as have been proven over and over again by actual experience elsewhere.

It may be laid down as an axiom that any demand for any sweeping change in existing conditions, whether political, industrial or religious, involves substantial and valid grounds to support it. Present evils must be clearly demonstrated, and the proposed remedies must clearly indicate permanent betterment. The ardent supporters of the agitation to abolish the bar are under the necessity, or the onus is cast upon them, of proving, that by so doing, the result would be the bringing about of better and more lasting conditions than previously prevailed from every point of view, and not be a retrograde step.

It must also be borne in mind that there are two sides to the question, that is to say, the most effective means of ensuring temperance and sobriety in society in the widest sense. Sir Rodmond's views are un-

equivocal in regard to the subject. Speaking in reply to a deputation of the Social Service Council of Manitoba during the last sittings of the legislature, he further said:—

"I have been in public service for a long time. I have been working for the best interests of this Province for thirty-seven years. I have lived in local option towns—or towns where there were no bars—but I have never lived in a place where no liquor was sold, where liquor was not distributed in teapots, in oil cans, and in various other vessels in which it could be secreted. And boys of ten and twelve years of age made drunk on account of the secretiveness of the traffic. I have lived in those places at a later time, when bars were introduced, and after that there have been no boys drunk. I believe, when wholesale stores are introduced into villages where there are no bars, that a man can get a bottle of whiskey and take it into the blacksmith shop, or to the railway office or the elevator, or distribute it upon the street corner, that it will do wrong.

"This is my judgment, and believing this, do you think I would be justified in asking the legislature to pass a law of that kind?

"Come out and say frankly that a total prohibition bill is what you want, and I am with you. (Applause.) I am anxious, and yield to no man living, in my desire to promote temperance and sobriety. I have not as yet surrendered my judgment as to how to promote that sobriety and temperance, for so long as we believe in sobriety and temperance we must work along lines that we believe will best bring about the desired result. I believe in local option.

"I have gone a hundred miles to vote for local option, and would do so again. I believe in the efforts of the different communities to promote temperance by local option; they are not only such as command admiration from the people of this Province, but from the whole of Canada.

"We have succeeded splendidly, and are gradually covering the Province with local option areas. I say that I believe to close the bars is a retrograde step.

"Close up the bar and the wholesale place, too. That's the point, and I am with you. I tell you frankly, however, that I think you are wrong in method, as explained by Mr. Buchanan. I believe that my experience and my life is such that I can speak with authority more than the man who has come here since the time that things were so different, some thirty-five years ago. We have got to respect each other's opinions.

"To the people here who do not agree with my method of procedure, I ask your respect and assistance, as I will give mine to you as far as I can work along your lines. Let us have respect for each other's opinion.

"It does not make for that temperance or sobriety which is my object and yours, to impute, as has been done, deception and duplicity. We are all working for the same end.

"I am absolutely sure that the most effective way is to abolish not only the bar, but the wholesale place as well, to eliminate the evils of intemperance. And the best way to do it is by local option. I don't want to be misunderstood—I am absolutely opposed to the principle of abolishing the bar and opening the wholesale houses for the sale of liquor by the bottle."

Temperance reform is, and should not be treated as, a party or political question. Its consideration should be entirely separate and apart from the various other extraneous matters that necessarily are involved. Nevertheless it appears that notwithstanding the injury it may do in coupling the two together, there are persons who are prepared to sacrifice anything in order that the political party with which they are identified may be assisted. It is a peculiar existence of affairs, or rather a distortion of the principles of rectitude and Christian bearing, yet it is plainly evident to any one with ordinary foresight. We see men of professedly Christian persuasion, and even members of the clergy, deliberately lending themselves to proceedings of this character and becoming agitators for the accomplishment of hidden purposes.

Wendell Phillips says: "The agitator must stand aside of organizations, no candidate to elect, no party to serve, no object to serve, no object but the truth." It is just such reprehensible conduct on the part of such persons that has kept back real advancement of many social reform. Their deceit is so apparent that they are measured by honorable men at their true worth, and nothing is accomplished for the advancement of the cause which they profess to espouse, but which, as a matter of fact, is merely a blind and secondary consideration. We see a most vivid exemplification of this at the present time. Names are superfluous!!

A general election in the Province is within reasonable distance, and the agitator sees possibilities of assisting his political friends by making, as part of the issues of the campaign, questions as foreign to the true issues involved as Home Rule for Ireland is vital to Manitoba.

The Roblin Government, however, accepts the gauntlet thrown down in the full confidence that the professional agitator of all kinds and denominations will again receive a richly deserved rebuke.

I AM IN FULL SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOBRIETY AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN THE PROVINCE.—(Extract from speech of Premier.)

Mr. Norris is One of the Intriguers on the Liquor Question and Assumes the Role of the Artful Dodger—Not in Favor of Abolishing the Bar, but————????

An interesting sidelight upon the ambiguity of the Manitoba Liberals' attitude toward the temperance question in the Province is shown in details of a meeting addressed by T. C. Norris recently at Whitemouth. At this meeting, in answer to questions which had been invited by Chairman W. Cousins, ex-reeve of Whitemouth municipality, Mr. Norris gave an explicit negative to the suggestion that if elected to power, his Government would abolish the bar.

Mr. Norris had delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he touched upon every question of the day except the temperance question. It was surmised that he avoided this because the audience which he addressed did not favor local option. There were people among the audience, however, who wanted to know where he stood upon the temperance issue which he had advocated in Legislature, and by which he was seeking to enlist the support of the temperance organizations. Among those interested were A. J. Goodman, who saw an opportunity to get Mr. Norris to explain himself when the chairman stated, as Mr. Norris resumed his seat, that the Opposition leader would be pleased to answer any questions that might be asked. The following conversation ensued:—

Mr. Goodman—"If you and the Liberal party, Mr. Norris, were elected to power at the next election, would you put into effect legislation to banish the bar?"

Mr. Norris—"No."

Mr. Goodman—"Are you in favor of banishing the bar,"

Mr. Norris—"No."

Mr. Goodman—"You are not in favor of the scheme."

Mr. Norris—"No, not at this time, except to this extent. If elected, I say we will institute the initiative and the referendum, when, by means of that system of direct legislation, the whole thing will be submitted to a referendum of the whole of the people, and thus will not be confounded with any other issues as is the case in a general election."

Mr. Norris' position is to catch all the votes he can both ways, even to repeating the old referendum thimble and pea trick of Greenway.

"I have a multitude of things to attend to. I am interested not only in temperance, but in immigration, in transportation, in agriculture, in education; I am interested in a hundred things and I cannot give, I cannot specialize in any one of these, but all the things that affect a great province like this are under my care, and I must divide my attention between these respective interests that must be fostered and taken care of if we are to have progress. I have seen splendid progress and I am proud of this, and I don't agree with those who think things are going to the bow-wows. On the contrary, I believe we are better to-day than yesterday, and that we are making splendid development."—(Extract from speech of Premier in 1914 Legislature.)

Social Clubs.

This question, too, is attempted to be made a party question of by opponents of the Roblin Government. All sorts of nonsense regarding it has been talked, but not one single charge of wrongdoing has been made or substantiated.

Sir Rodmond, in replying to a deputation of the Social Service Council of Manitoba, on February 5th, 1914, said:—

"Now, there are two or three things that you have specifically asked for on this occasion. The first is for a Royal Commission to enquire into the management and membership of the social clubs of the city. You have anticipated me, or rather you have seen what I have stated, that the Legislature will appoint a committee with all the powers that the Legislature has to confer, to enquire into any charge that may be made against any or every club in this city, if anyone will make it.

ASK WRITTEN CHARGE.

"The statement that I made in that regard was confined to the members of the Legislature.

"To-day I will widen it, and will say that if any member of your Social Reform Council will hand in a written charge against any club from the Manitoba club down, charging drunkenness, gambling, consorting with immoral people, or criminality or violating the law in any form, I promise you to give you a committee, provide you with all the funds you want and you can go into that investigation... I don't think I can do more, because it is contrary to the principles of English justice and law to hold any man guilty until he is proven so. Now, I am not sure that there has not been a little bit of excitement or uneasiness in the public mind regarding these clubs. My friend, Mr.

Hughson, has been able to see, if he has watched the progress of the House, that the matter has been colored with party politics.

"I am not sure that there is not a great deal of unnecessary excitement over the matter of club life in this city. There are a few I have seen, and I know all that has been said and done in connection with what is alleged to be wrong in these clubs, and all that I have seen or heard was found in the evidence of one man now in jail, and who cannot get bail, and who said he went to clubs in this city at 3.30, 4 or 5, or some other hour in the morning when liquor should not be sold, and secured intoxicating liquor. That man when giving that evidence, as you know, was undertaking to place before that important enquiry evidence that would relieve him from a charge that he was later on, practically, I won't say convicted of, but practically incriminated by evidence not only circumstantial but practically direct.

"Now that is all I have seen, and that is enough to justify suspicion in so far as that particular club is concerned. His evidence was that he went there at 4.30 or 5 in the morning, and that place should have been closed then. I say that absolutely, unqualifiedly and without any reservation.

"The clubs are institutions that have come down to us through the ages. They are not something of recent or modern evolution at all. They are as old as we can read. Now as to the appointing of the Royal Commission as asked for, without charges being made, that is a reflection on every man who is a member of any club in the city. I am sure, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hughson do not wish to besmirch the character of anybody. They are not here for that purpose, and if they were in my position they would be as willing to protect the honor of the men in clubs as I am.

"If you know of anything and if you file a charge against any club, I will provide the machinery to disclose the facts. I will not confine my offer to the Legislature. I will widen it to the social service organizations."

Nothing further has ever been heard from the Social Service Council regarding the subject. No charge or charges have been forthcoming.

Premier Roblin further Deals with the Subject of Investigating Clubs without Specific Charges.

In the Legislature on February 10th, 1914, Sir Rodmond said as follows. His remarks are reproduced for the purpose of clearly indicating his views and attitude on the subject. He said:—

"Mr. Speaker, one minute ago I had the hope that a gentleman in this House had the courage of his convictions, and would make a

direct charge against one or more of the social clubs in this city, so that a committee of inquiry, clothed with the fullest of authority to enquire into the charge, might then be appointed, and all in connection with such charge investigated. My hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment, for we have nothing but a childish talk on "responsibility as a member of this House." Why, Mr. Speaker, a ten-year-old newsboy making a statement would carry more weight and have more significance and more influence with the public than what the honorable member has charged.

WANTS CHARGE MADE.

"Mr. Speaker, I would like an enquiry into any one or every club in this city, if any man in this House, or outside, with character and respectability, will make a charge. I have stated that such committee will be appointed if such charge is made. To the proposition, as suggested in the resolution, is that a Royal Commission be appointed to go out and hunt among the citizens who happen to belong to social clubs, for any act or acts that they might at some time have committed and which might be against the law.

"I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it would be an act of injustice and cowardness for this Legislature to send such a commission forward.

"It is essential that in this Legislature members should know what they are talking about, or they shouldn't talk. I have made charges in this House during a quarter of a century, but never has any charge of mine been based upon rumor. I have never based a charge against a government or member on rumor or on political malice, such as has been done in this House to-day. If we are to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate any charge made against this Government upon rumor, there would not be enough judges in the whole of Canada.

"I am not a coward. I do not use this Legislature to protect myself. I am willing to make my statements upon any occasion where the man who thinks he has been slandered may have recourse to the law. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, to come here and ask for a commission and suggest that thousands of respectable citizens who happen to belong to social clubs are guilty of wrongdoing, is an act of cowardice. I would advise, at all times, the honorable and manly course.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT'S ACTION.

"Sir Oliver Mowat, my friends opposite will agree, was a constitutional premier, who ruled the destinies of the Province of Ontario for twenty-five years. During that time he was compelled, as any ruler is compelled, to submit to criticism and charges of wrongdoing. When Hon. Wm. MacDougall charged that the department of crown lands had been conducted improperly and dishonestly, and asked for

a Royal Commission, what was the answer? It was just as we say here, Mr. Speaker—'Name a specific act, and we'll give you a Royal Commission or Committee of the House to enquire into the particular and specific act—not a rambling and roving commission.'

"The resolution moved by Hon. W. MacDougall, and seconded by Mr. Lauder, M.P.P., was for 'a select committee to enquire into the administration of the crown lands department for the past five years.' In speaking to the motion, the mover said he was unable as yet to cite any specific instances of maladministration, whereupon the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat proffered the following instead, viz., 'That the House would be willing to grant such committee if any definite charge of maladministration in the crown lands or any other department should be made definitely.' This carried, and so apparent was it that the principle which the Government contended for was the correct one, that a large number of the ablest Conservatives in the House voted with Sir Oliver Mowat.

"We quote Sir Oliver Mowat, if necessary, to my honorable friends, but it is not really necessary for us, because justice and fair play suggest that the honest course for this Government is, when a specific charge is made, to make provision for an enquiry. It is not right to place men under a ban in a general way, and make every club member a branded man.

PREMIER REPEATS OFFER.

"I have said, and I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that if you will name one club, from the Manitoba club down—the Adanac or any one—and say that they are guilty of wrongdoing, gambling, consorting of disorderly persons, membership of criminals, violation of the Liquor License Act, or anything contrary to good morals or public policy—I say name the club, and we'll give you a committee before the House rises.

"I say, however, that we will not permit you to make use of this Legislature to slander and libel and perhaps blackmail citizens of this city in this connection. The moral sentiment of this city, Mr. Speaker, I feel is behind me in demanding that a charge be made.

"What is the origin of this agitation? It is all the result of one thing—one man, who at present is in jail, and who, if convicted of the offence with which he is charged, may be sentenced to the penitentiary for many years, made the statement, in accounting for certain of his movements, that he had been in one club at a certain hour after closing time, and there had been served with intoxicating liquor.

"On the strength of one act of one man, who is now in jail, we have all this effort to besmirch and blacken the whole of club life in the City of Winnipeg.

"Who is there in this House who would undertake to say that he was prepared to believe what that man said. There isn't a man—not even in Winnipeg—who will say that he would believe the statements, the evidence, that one man made upon oath. Yet the members opposite and others are willing upon that one statement of that one man to desmireh the clubs in the City of Winnipeg.

CLUB WAS SUSPENDED.

"What happened in this case? Immediately the knowledge came to the license department that a club was alleged to have violated the law, the license was suspended without enquiry—a very proper thing—and an enquiry is either held or is proposed to be held by that department into that club. If nothing more is found than was disclosed in the allegations of that one man, the license may be restored—that is—if this is all the evidence we have. No government can afford to exercise the authority vested in them upon statements made out of rumor or out of political malice as we have had here to-day. I say, for these reasons, that we cannot recommend the House to take any such resolution. If you will make a charge, then will we accept such a resolution, and accept it with pleasure.

"But the demand is made that we investigate the management and conduct of all clubs without charges being made—it is absurd. And the height of absurdity has even been reached in a suggestion that we ought to examine them and inspect them and make inquiry into them from day to day. Who gave the authority to these clubs under which they exist?

NO PROTEST IN HOUSE.

"This Legislature did—and there was never a single protest in this House. No member will say that I ever promoted one. The bills were introduced and given first reading, then second reading, then sent to committee, later reported to the House and considered in committee of the whole, and finally given third readings in the ordinary course, just in the same manner as any other bill, before the license was issued. Authority for the charters was given by the Legislature in the same manner as those for trust companies, mortgage companies, insurance companies and all and sundry corporations doing business under charter from this Legislature. They go out after getting their authority, to do business, subject to the meddlesome interference of some narrow member of this House? Not at all, Mr. Speaker.

SUBJECT TO LAW.

"They have power to do business—but subject to the common law; and when they violate the common law those charged with its administration are responsible for the prosecutions pursuant. When the management of a club violates the law, of gambling, for instance, it is the duty of the police officers charged with the responsibility

to prosecute. Gambling is a crime under the criminal code, and can be proceeded against under that code. All police officers, municipal and provincial, are officers for the purpose of prosecuting those who violate the law with a club or any other kind of charter. Not only in clubs is wrongdoing concerned.

"Toronto and Ontario were shaken to their foundations not long ago with the wrongdoings of men, now languishing in the penitentiaries of Canada, who were in control of chartered corporations. Not more than thirty-six or forty-eight hours ago there passed through this city from the western provinces, and bound for Toronto to answer to the charges against him, a man who violated the law in regard to an organization which was chartered by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

"But it's not the Legislature that is doing it. No; it is the ordinary process of law, taken where one had the courage and honesty to swear to an affidavit charging that wrong had been done.

CHARGED ON RUMOR.

"But on mere rumor men are charged—even this Government is charged—with conspiring to free a man charged with committing one of the most cruel murders ever perpetrated in the country. The man who wrote the newspaper article making the charge, when placed upon oath, had to admit that there was no foundation for it. He had heard it among the reporters in his own office—a rumor that we were in league with the criminals because they were creatures of this Government, and were concerned in irregularities alleged to have been made in connection with elections in this province.

"Then it came down to the news department, and the writer of the news article stated, also on oath, that he had heard the rumor—the devil or somebody else had inspired him to write it. Rumor—mere rumor. And yet we have to submit, Mr. Speaker, to such scandalous things as this.

NO ACTION ON RUMOR.

"And now we are asked, upon rumor, by a man without the courage to make a charge specifically and definitely, to appoint a Royal Commission and blacken every man who is a member of a social club in the City of Winnipeg. Men upon this side of the House have suffered from these rumors, which are cowardly in the extreme. But the time has not come, Mr. Speaker, when this Government has to take action, such as this, in order to gain popularity with a section of the public. When my government, my policies and my principles demand an action of that kind merely to gain popular favor, then I will withdraw from public life and meekly accept the condemnation of my fellow countrymen. The time should have passed long ago when

such efforts might have been made. The people have reached too high a stage of intellectual and intelligent discrimination to be carried away with such specious cries. I therefore ask that this motion be voted down. Vote it down, because it reflects upon the citizenship of this province and of this city, and is an evidence of cowardice. If a charge is made, we will grant a committee. Make a charge now, or for henceforth hold your peace. When the Legislature is prorogued it will be too late. It is not a difficult thing to charge a specific club. Charge it, and we'll give you a committee and pay all the expense. Not one dollar of expense shall you be put to.

ALL WANT FAIRPLAY.

"Fairminded men of the city want fairplay. We want the spirit of common justice to dominate our actions, so that we do no injustice or wrong.

"I would therefore move an amendment that all after the word 'That' in the first paragraph be struck out, and the following substituted: 'In the opinion of this House no committee or commission of enquiry be appointed until an actual charge be made against one or more clubs.'" (Applause.)

MANITOBA IN ADVANCE ON LOCAL OPTION.

"Regarding local option by-laws, the Government of Ontario requires a three-fifths majority, while in Manitoba, it is only fifty and-one-half per cent. We as a government have a right to hear an expression of approval from the temperance people for this legislation, which is in advance of that of any other province. You asked for that, and the Government gave it to you. Ontario didn't get it."—(Extract from remarks of Sir Rodmond Roblin replying to delegation of Social Service Reform Association, 1914.)

Further Restrictive Provisions Relating to Clubs Passed at the 1914 Session of Legislature.

(1) The applicants for a club permit shall, before the issue of such permit, be required to satisfy the license commissioners, by a statement in writing and by an inspection of the premises, if found necessary, that the building in respect of which the permit is applied for is reasonably adapted and furnished for the purposes of a club, and has suitable provision for serving meals, and with such application shall submit a list of the members of such club with their addresses and also verified copies of all its by-laws and rules governing its members.

(2) No liquor shall be sold or served upon the premises of any club having a permit, between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and eight o'clock the following morning.

(3) No bar shall be maintained upon or in the premises of such club, or connected therewith.

(4) Every club holding such permit shall provide and be prepared to serve meals upon its premises for its members at least three times daily, at the usual hours for meals.

5. No games of chance or gambling or other practices which are prohibited by "The Criminal Code of Canada" shall at any time be permitted upon the premises of such club.

(6) Every person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sub-sections shall be liable, on summary conviction before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, besides costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

Rev. Wilson's Attack on Sir Rodmond.

(From Winnipeg Telegram, Feb. 7th, 1914.)

CURIOUS DISPLAY OF BITTERNESS.

What ~~is~~ be said of the case of Rev. G. B. Wilson, who made a bitter personal attack on Premier Roblin? The scene, for such it undoubtedly was, which he created yesterday at the meeting of the delegation of the Moral Reform league with the government, indicates that Rev. Mr. Wilson, even in the judgment of those with whom he is most intimately associated, is not to be trusted to speak for them. It was a painful situation, and it is doubtful if its like has ever taken place in the history of ministerial-led delegations. He had been asked to attend. He had been asked to address the government on the objects which the delegation had in view. He attended. He spoke, but he spoke not as other men spoke. In well-prepared and carefully-considered sentences, he made an attack, the most studied and vicious character, upon the premier. And when asked by Rev. C. W. Gordon, a brother clergyman of his own church and a well-known political opponent of the prime minister, to desist, he continued to pour out until the end his prepared memorandum of vituperation.

Has The Telegram used words too severe? Let the subsequent proceedings answer. When Rev. Mr. Wilson had finished, Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon apparently felt that common decency and ordinary

courtesy had been outraged, and so, publicly, in the presence of the large gathering, he repudiated Dr. Wilson's harangue, and went so far as to say that he and his friends of the deputation, desired to entirely disassociate themselves from Dr. Wilson's attitude and utterances.

The Telegram has stated the facts thus briefly. It desires to make no critical comments upon Rev. Mr. Wilson's conduct. He has, by the evidence of his best friends, put himself without the region of criticism and into that of pity.

The prime minister's address to the deputation called for encomiums from the spokesmen of the deputation, and such encomiums were, no doubt, made all the more hearty by reason of the fact that, in the course of his reply, Sir Rodmond treated Rev. Mr. Wilson and his statements with that dignified, silent contempt, which they so well deserved.

*It may be noted that Reverend Wilson is a political (trifling) clerical—
Platform: Party first and morals at convenient seasons.*

The Administration of the Liquor Act by the Government.

W. W. Buchanan, Secretary of the Social Service Reform Association, says it is being well administered.

The following letter (a copy of which is produced), speaks for itself: Here it is:—

Organizations in Federation	Representative on Federation
Roman Catholic Church	Rev. A. A. Chevier, P.P.
Church of England	Rev. P. C. D. Hebborn, L.T.H.
Presbyterian Church	Gen. Fisher, Esq.
Methodist Church	Rev. Edgar Crumney, D.D.
Baptist Church	Rev. A. M. MacDonald, M.A.
Congregational Church	Chas. G. Stewart, Esq.
Lutheran Church	Prof. R. Martinsson, Esq.
Polish National Catholic Ch.	Rev. A. Henson, R. MacFarlane
Ruthenian Catholic Church	Rev. R. Krasinski
Russian Orthodox Church	Rev. M. Popowski
Estonian Conference	Rev. Herman Wainwood, B.D.
Navigation Army	Staff-Capt. Prescott
Royal Templars	J. M. Hutchinson, M.D.
Good Templars	A. E. Bardsal, Esq.
Trades and Labor Council	W. H. Reeve, Esq.
Provincial W.C.T.U.	Mrs. James Chisholm
Provincial S.R. Association	M. R. Houghton, Esq.
Provincial Christian Endeavor	B. M. Buttrick, Esq.
Grape Growers Association	R. McKenna, Esq.
Scandinavian Anti-Saloon League	M. Dyrhaug, Esq.

P.O. Box 140

Phone Main 628

The Moral and Social Reform Council of Manitoba

GENERAL OFFICERS

Honorary President for Canada	Treasurers
Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., LL.D.	Arthur M. Fraser, M.A.
Honorary President for Manitoba	Col. J. B. Mitchell
Sir William Whyte	Secretary
President	W. W. Buchanan
Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D.	Field Secretary
Vice-Presidents	Rev. Robt. Aitward, M.A.
Arthur W. Patten, Esq. M.P.	
Hon. L. A. Prosser-Hume	
Rev. Jas. L. Gordon, D.D.	

Secretary's Office
316 1/2 Donald Street

Winnipeg August 23rd . 1913. 191

Hon. J.H. Howden,

Attorney General of Manitoba,

Winnipeg, Man.

My Dear Mr Howden:—

It is a very great satisfaction to acknowledge such prompt and thorough going action on the part of the License Department, as that which followed the complaint which came through our office with respect to the violation of law at Glenella. I am advised that the chief law breaker was prosecuted and fined \$200.00 and costs. That is certainly an adequate penalty and it goes without saying that there is little danger of the law being violated to any serious extent in the face of the probability of the infliction of such a penalty. I have sent a few words of thanks to the Chief License Inspector and I am anxious that you shall know that his action in this case has been eminently satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

W.W. Buchanan

WORDS OF PRAISE FROM CERTAIN HIGH-MINDED MEN COMMENDING THE
ROBLIN GOVERNMENT IN ITS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE
REFORM.

Rev. Dr. Patrick, President Manitoba College, in referring to the remarks of the Premier, in replying to a deputation that waited upon him respecting temperance reform in the Province, in proposing a vote of thanks to him, said: "The expressions of sympathy expressed by the Premier was as noble an utterance as had ever fallen from the lips of any politician."

Rev Dr. J. G. Shearer, Secretary of the Moral Reform of the Presbyterian Church, said: "I am delighted with the progress of temperance reform in the Province of Manitoba."

Rev. Dr. Crummy, then Pastor of Grace Church, Winnipeg, said: "There is a good deal of justifiable pride in the Province that the local option law is of such character as enables it to stand high amongst measures of a similar character throughout the Dominion."

Sir William Whyte said: "I realize that the Government is earnestly desirous of doing all it can do to mitigate the liquor evil, and have every confidence that all reasonable requests will receive the best consideration of the Government."

EVEN W. W. BUCHANAN CANNOT WITHHOLD LAUDATORY REMARKS.

On occasions of deputations to the Government, he said: *"The present local option by-law he considered to be a good one. The operation of the law, once it goes into effect, was better than any in Canada."* And again: *"In regard to the local option law, when it is endorsed by the people, it is a good law and well administered. We have no complaint to make against it."* And again, speaking of the Local Option Act, he said: *"The present measure compares very favorably with that in any other province, and it was his personal opinion that the best local option law in the Dominion of Canada was to be found in Manitoba."*

SIR RODMOND'S HIGH CONCEPTION OF GOOD
CITIZENSHIP.

"The question of good citizenship, of sobriety, and of character, must engage the interest and active support of every well-meaning citizen of any community, and therefore the government feel under an obligation, not only with individuals, but with any organized bodies working along lines of betterment, not only of individual life, but also the life of the province."—(Extract from remarks of Premier replying to deputation of Social Service Reform Association, 1914.)

Referendum—Prohibition Vote.**GREENWAY.**

1892. Number on lists, 44,573.

Vote for	18,637
Against	7,115
Majority for	11,522

GREENWAY.

1898. Number on lists, 49,304.

Vote for	12,367
Against	2,955
Majority for	9,412

ROBLIN.

1902. Number on lists, 74,477.

Vote against	22,464
For	15,607
Majority against	6,857

Although under Greenway there was a majority vote on two occasions, no action was taken to give effect thereto; and yet (just think of it as a sane proposition), the Social Service Reform express their gratitude to Mr. Norris for promising to submit another referendum.

Dominion Liquor Referendum Vote, 1898

Vote for	278,380
Vote against	264,693
Majority for	13,687

Never given effect to by Laurier, who side-stepped the question by adopting an amendment in the House of Commons in 1900 that the vote did not warrant the enactment of a prohibitory law.

Cost of referendum, \$197,932.79. Results—nil.

The most Recent Diffused Platform of the Social Service Council.

Date, March 20th, 1914.

Publisher—Organ of Gloom.

They have sweet communion with and pat the Grits on the back for promising a referendum on the sale of liquor, notwithstanding the Liberal party flim-flammed them on two previous occasions.

They declare by paragraph 1, with a wink, "they would not be justified in abandoning its non-partizan attitude, and at the same time,

by paragraph 5, "urge upon the temperance people of the Province the necessity of devoting a great deal of watchful care and effort to the preparation of the voters' lists, both at the time of registration and at the review of the lists."

These gentlemen are about as non-partizan as Judas was when he said, "All hail!"

This latest pronouncement of the Social Service Council, as it is called, by a few of its "megaphones," is really funny in spots, and there are a good many spots. It has, as it were, three layers, grit, organ of gloom, and, lastly, temperance.

Here it is. "You pays your money and takes your choice":—

PLATFORM.

1. Resolved, that in the opinion of the convention the Social Service Council would not be justified in abandoning its non-partizan attitude unless and until any party with which it may affiliate shall declare itself as in favor of the principle of the abolition of the retail sale of liquor, but that the Social Service Council would be justified in agreeing that the Act giving effect to the principle should not come into operation until it has received the approval of the electorate by popular vote.

2. Resolved, that the convention affirms that cordial recognition is due to the Liberal party for its promise to give a referendum on the abolition of the retail sale of liquor, but it profoundly convinced that no party can secure the heartiest and fullest support of the temperance people of Manitoba unless it definitely avows its sympathy with the policy of the abolition of the retail sale of liquor and promises a measure to that effect satisfactory to the Social Service Council of Manitoba.

3. Resolved, that this convention cordially endorses the policy and action of the Social Service Council of Manitoba and the temperance leaders, and requests the Council to continue to lead the temperance forces of the province.

4. Resolved, that the Social Service Council be requested to promote a vigorous campaign for bringing on local option contests in as many municipalities as possible next December.

5. Resolved, that this convention urge upon the temperance people of this province the necessity of devoting a great deal of watchful care and effort to the preparation of the voters' lists, both at the time of registration and at the review of the lists, and that the delegates here present pledge themselves to give their utmost aid to bring this work to a successful issue, and that the Social Service Council be urged to give special attention to the matter.

The Ontario 1912 Agitation to Abolish the Bar and What Came of it.

In 1912 there was a strong agitation throughout Ontario by the temperance workers to abolish the bar. The Dominion Alliance took a hand in the movement. Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature, championed the cause, moving a resolution in the House for the immediate abolishment of the bar.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., a Liberal and strong temperance man, on March 29th, said, in an interview: "If one was satisfied that the abolishing of the bar would end the degrading system of treating, then it would be well to pass such legislation as would give this splendid result; but there are so many other open doors that it would appear to me it would simply divert the traffic from the bar to some other place, possibly without even the safeguards of the bar-room."

Sir James Whitney, in opposing the abolish the bar proposal of Mr. Rowell, said: "Abolish the bar and what would happen? It is my unhesitating belief that if we abolish the bar the evils now existing will be amplified and increased. Not only is it right, but it is the duty of every man in his sphere, be it private or public, to do what he can to lessen and minimize the evils relating to the drink traffic. The Government had done its duty in that regard," said the Prime Minister, "and the Act of which they were proudest was the enactment of the three-fifths clause in the liquor law. Our attitude to-day is as it was ten years ago—that this is a question of evolution, of development, and of progress."

(NOTE.—In Manitoba, only a majority vote is necessary to carry local option by-laws.)

Mr. Rowell motion was rejected by a vote of 19 for and 79 against.

In the summer and fall of 1912 Mr. Rowell stumped Ontario and preached his gospel of bar abolition.

THE RESULT OF THE ISSUE IN THE EAST MIDDLESEX BY-ELECTION.

The East Middlesex by-election was made a special fighting ground on this issue. The independent candidate (W. Sutherland) announced on October 17th in The Globe that "I will support the Liberal party's policy of 'Abolish the bar' in the Legislature, and will vote for any resolution which Mr. Rowell may introduce to this effect, unless Sir James Whitney introduces legislation going further towards the abolition of the liquor traffic, and in such event I reserve my freedom to vote for such a measure if I consider it in the interests of temperance so to do." Mr. Rowell promptly promised his support to the candidate, and on October 22nd opened his campaign at Ilderton. There was no mistake as to the issue. "I covet for East Middlesex," said the opposition leader, "that she should on this issue give the Province

of Ontario a lead. I covet for you the proud distinction of leading this province in a great campaign for wiping out the bar." At Lambeth on the 23rd Mr. Rowell insisted upon this as the paramount issue.

Sir James Whitney, speaking in the constituency, reaffirmed his position on the question.

The result of the contest was the turning of a Liberal majority of 540 in 1911 into a Conservative majority of 539.

Does this not show the trend of public opinion?

The policy of Sir Rodmond Roblin in Manitoba is the same as that of Sir James Whitney in Ontario—temperance reform through the medium of local option. Manitoba is placed in a more advantageous position, however, in that only a majority vote is required to carry any local option by-law in this Province, whilst in Ontario a three-fifths vote is necessary.

A Veritable Cruise of the Booze Pulled Off by Liberals.

ESPECIALLY DIRECTED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE RESOLUTION
COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE REFORM.

The most wonderful voyaging heard of in modern times was by the little steamer "Arctic" to northern waters. She cost Laurier, or rather, the country, \$93,000, made three trips at a cost of \$350,000, or about \$116,000 per trip. Great was her equipment! But just gaze upon her accomplishments.

She actually collected \$500 from five whaling vessels, collected \$900 customs duties, planted thirteen flags on small islands already well known to be British.

When the whole subject was probed by a Parliamentary committee at Ottawa before Laurier was given an enforced holiday, it was shown that the ship had 8 years' supply of fancy biscuits, $7\frac{1}{2}$ years' supply of sausages, 264 years' supply of sweet chocolate, 14 years' supply of curry, 9 years' supply of essences, 7 years' supply of dried fruit, 21 years' supply of honey, 5 years' supply of Lacto-Globulin, 18 years' supply of lime juice, 9 years' supply of olive oil, 6 years' supply of dessicated potatoes, 12 years' supply of sago, 6 years' supply of tea, 6 years' supply of chili sauce, 7 years' supply of canned vegetables, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ years' supply of vermicelli.

The Booze Well Looked After—"Some Liquors!"

Champagne	10 cases	Fine old crusted port, vintage	
Port	5 cases	of 1878	5 cases
Sarsaparille	5 cases	Alcohol	20 gals.
Spirits	42 gals.	Brandy	5 cases
Old Jamaica rum	108½ gals.	Jamaica rum	5 gals.
Alcohol	110 gals.	Sherry wine	15 gals.
Cognac	5 cases		

Plenty of Smokes, too, at High Prices.

600 Havana cigars at 10c	\$ 50.00
4,000 Laurier cigars at \$65	260.00
Toronto D.C.C. cigars, 4,000 at \$35	140.00
5,000 cigarettes	50.00
Tobacco, T. & B. smoking, 805 lbs. at 95c	764.75
Tobacco, chewing, 200 lbs. at 78c	156.00
Excise dues on 100,500 at 39c	397.00
Express charges	18.90
400 pipes	126.99
From C. Gratton & Co., Montreal—	
Tobacco, 528 lbs. at 53c, and 272 lbs. at 60c	443.04
From Rock City Tobacco Co., Quebec—	
Tobacco, navy, chewing and smoking, 600 lbs. at 76c	456.00
Tobacco, navy, chewing, 144 lbs. at 69c	99.36
Tobacco, navy, smoking, extra, 342 lbs. at 80c	273.60
Tobacco, navy cut, 192 lbs. at 75c	144.00
Tobacco, Wigwam, 70 lbs. at \$1	70.00
Tobacco, Poker, 50 lbs. at \$1	50.00
Cartage	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,095.96

And Likewise Something to Tickle the Palates of these Epicurean Mariners.

It would be too long a story to go through the provision bills, amounting to between \$60,000 and \$70,000. One account, amounting to \$12,931.13, purchased from one Montreal firm, contains the following dainties among many other items:—

Preserved fruits, 65 cases at \$3.50	\$ 227.50
California raisins, 1,250 lbs. at 8c	100.00
Concentrated extracts, 100 bottles at \$3.50	350.00
French sardines, 50 cases at \$15	750.00
Red currant jelly, 1,020 lbs. at 10c	102.00
Marmalade, 300 tins at 75c	225.00
Walnuts, 236 lbs. at 13½c	31.86
Almonds, 213 lbs. at 13½	28.76

Filberts, 100 lbs. at 10c	10.00
Canned fruits, 242½ doz.	424.40
From the Bovril Co., Montreal-- Bovril and pemmican . . .	19780.30
From Kearney Bros. -- tea and coffee	3,037.06
From M. Thibaudeau -- 1,000 lbs. of honey, etc.	957.52
With other huge purchases at fancy prices.	

PASTIMES WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Seventeen dozen packs of cards formed a portion of the stores, as also presentation straw bonnets for the Eskimo ladies, so that they would not appear disadvantageously at the frequent "at homes" and balls on board ship.

Antony and Cleopatra lived too soon! The siestas of Rome in its palmiest days sink into insignificance.

All hail to the good ship "Arctic"!!

What say the Social Service Reform?

6

**GRIT TEMPERANCE PLANK IN GRIT PLATFORM
ADOPTED IN CONCLAVE WITH THE SOCIAL
REFORM POLITICIANS, MARCH 27th, 1914.**

The temperance resolution, adopted, reads:—

"That this convention condemns the administration of the liquor license laws as greatly inefficient, corrupt and partizan, and declares that the Roblin Government is responsible therefor, and should on this account, and on account of its opposition to all proposals of reform, be condemned by all citizens who believe in moral progress and favor enforcement of the law.

"That the Liberal party, recognizing the grave evils, disorders and corrupt influences associated with the liquor traffic, especially the bar sale of liquor and the treating custom, reaffirms its declaration of *unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause* and pledges itself:—

ABOLISH THE BAR

"(1) To pass an Act for the abolition of the bar, to be prepared by the recognized temperance forces and to submit such Act to a referendum, which Act, if endorsed by the electors, shall be put into operation and shall have the hearty support of the Liberal party in its thorough enforcement.

"(2) To amend the Liquor License Act so as to ensure a large reduction in the number of licenses, the abolition of proprietary club licenses, and the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Thanksgiving Day.

"(3) To amend the local option law by providing that any municipality shall have the power:

MINOR CLAUSES.

"(a) To limit, reduce or abolish any class of liquor licenses, as well as to shorten the hours of sale.

"(b) That resident voters only shall have the right to vote.

"(c) That no liquor licenses shall be issued where a local option by-law has been carried and subsequently quashed on technical grounds."

The above is a sort of problematical vista; a conglomeration of sinuous words to deceive the people.

Nowhere in the plank adopted is the straight declaration made that the Liberal party is in favor of abolishing the bar.

NOTE THE SUBTERFUGE.

"Unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause" is the extent of the declaration. Even Alex. McCurdy, the erstwhile knockabout Grit, was not satisfied with this, and moved an amendment that the words "and that abolition of the retail sale of liquor" be inserted in the resolution after the expression "unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause."

Of course, this amendment did not prevail. Why? The old heads of the gathering saw that such a pronouncement was too honest and might do the "party" harm. • Rev. C. W. Gordon (the great social reformer) said, "he had some fear that the great cause of Temperance and Liberalism might be imperilled if these words were added to the resolution." (Organ of Gloom report.)

Accordingly McCurdy's amendment was thrown in the waste paper basket.

However, a joker was inserted in the pack.

Forsooth, the Grits would pass an Act to abolish the bar, and *even* permit "*the recognized temperance forces*" to prepare the legislation, IF (note the "if") upon a referendum it was endorsed by the electors.

"Endorsed by the electors"! Here is where the little joker takes the trick.

Mr. Norris would take great care that the affirmative vote to render any such Act effective should be large enough to kill and bury it with no possibility of an early resurrection.

Greenway did the trick on two prior occasions. Why should it not be repeated? (Loud applause from Ed. Brown, Norris, Gordon and Bland.)

And thus stands the great movement of abolishing the bar from the standpoint of the Grits and political social reformers.

What remains of the temperance Grit pronouncements, as contained in their most recent platform, is but frosting to the cake; a phapsody of words with which to fool the public if possible.

It is also to be remembered:—

"*The devil hath power to assume a pleasing shape.*"

GOOD ROADS

A Policy of Development and Progression

Speaking at Minnedoma on November 6th, 1913, Sir Rodmond Roblin laid down the policy of the Government as follows:

"I desire to announce to you, to-night, that it is the settled policy of the Government to inaugurate a good roads policy that will make for the betterment of the highways of this country, that will be of advantage to the people, and that will be a further evidence of the progressiveness of the Province of Manitoba. We will introduce at the next session an Act of Parliament authorizing an expenditure on capital account of \$2,500,000 for the purposes of the improvement of rural highways."

And in fulfilment of this announcement the Government submitted at the last session of the Legislature, a comprehensive goods roads measure, which received unanimous approval, and which cannot fail to most materially improve conditions throughout the Province in this most important particular.

CLASS OF ROADS TO BE ASSISTED.

To briefly summarize the main provisions or features of the Act, the construction of two classes of roads or highways are to be assisted by the Government:

1st.—Highways or roads which, while of value and importance to the respective municipalities through or adjacent to which they may be constructed or improved, are, or are likely to be, of importance over a wider territory, and such that, in the opinion of the board, they should be properly deemed or classified as great provincial highways;

2nd.—Highways or roads in a municipality not coming within the above and of purely local benefit and constituting a part of a well-defined system of municipal highways or roads, taking into consideration the use or location and value thereof for the purposes of common travel or traffic within and without the municipality.

EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT AID.

Of the first class 66⅔ per cent. of the cost, inclusive of permanent bridges and culverts, will be paid by the Government.

Of the second class, other than earth and plank roads, including the cost of permanent bridges and culverts, one-half will be paid by the Government; and in the case of earth and plank roads, including ordinary bridges and culverts, one-third will be paid by the Government, subject to the amount being increased to 50 per cent. of the cost of bridges and culverts, if of a permanent character.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS ALSO TO BE GIVEN.

It is provided that the Government may guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any bonds issued by municipalities for the carrying out of any works undertaken by municipalities.



HONOURABLE MR. MONTAGUE
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

WORKS TO BE PERFORMED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

The execution of the works will be performed entirely by municipalities upon approved Government plans and to the satisfaction of the Government engineer.

AID PAYABLE DIRECT TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The Government aid to the extent above set forth is payable direct to municipalities upon Government engineer certificates, and in no case will any works be executed by the Government either by initiation or request.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE ENGINEERS FREE OF COST.

The Government will furnish free of cost to municipalities all engineering services that may be required in laying out any works, preparing plans therefor, and generally supervising the same.

MACHINERY OF ACT SIMPLE.

The provisions of the Act for its practical working out are extremely simple and can be readily complied with.

ACT TO BE ADMINISTERED BY BOARD.

The administration of the Act is left to a board constituted for the purpose, and which will do so in a liberal manner and best calculated to further the objects sought to be attained.

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS TO BE SPENT.

The Government has made provision for the expenditure of this colossal amount in promotion and carrying out of the objects of the Act.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE PROVINCE.

It is difficult to even estimate the great benefits that will accrue to the Province as a whole and to the people by reason of this most important measure. It cannot fail, if wisely carried out (as it will be under the present Government) to better and advance the social and economic conditions of the most important class of our population, the farmers of Manitoba, and to go a long way in enabling the Province to take its place in the very forefront of the Provinces of the Dominion as regards good roads. It requires no extended argument or array of facts to convince any reasonable person that the policy of the Government to improve the roads and highways of the Province, and thereby to ameliorate the conditions of the people within its borders, is a broad and judicious undertaking. There is no greater work that a Government can undertake, or devote the public funds towards, than that of improving, and thereby facilitating, the avenues of traffic of rural sections. The benefits, material and social, accruing from a well constructed and properly maintained system of roads are so obvious and distinct that no proof is required to support this well recognized position. This is the view of the present Government.

This is its policy; this is what it proposes to carry out, with the assistance of the various municipalities of the Province. We require, and must have, if we are to advance and keep abreast with the ever-recurring contingencies of expansion and development, good means of transport for our people for market, schools and other purposes.

Our farmers are the bone and sinew of our country, and it is, therefore, only reasonable and just that their conditions should be improved and rendered as favorable as possible so that they will be enabled to reap to the greatest possible extent, and under the best circumstances, reward for their labors.

The present Government fully appreciates the position, and intends, in its good roads policy, to do everything possible to bring about such conditions in the Province that in itself the work accomplished will be not only a lasting monument to its forethought and sagacity, but an exemplification of what is possible to be done by a Government and the people working hand in hand with steady aim.

WHAT THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS SAYS AS TO SCOPE AND INTENTION OF ACT.

In presenting the Good Roads Bill to the Legislature for its second reading on January 27th, 1914, the Minister of Public Works said in the course of his remarks:

"The purpose of the Bill is an honest and earnest effort upon the part of the Government, having no thought of party advantage or party influence to do the work which I have stated. In other words, the object of the Government is this: First, that we shall be able to render the most effective service in connection with this important work; and, secondly, that the Bill shall be such that under its administration every dollar of the public money expended thereunder shall go into the work itself, and give value to the Province for every dollar of the people's money. That is the purpose of the Bill; that is the purpose of the plan which we have evolved. And I can say for the Government that, while the Bill has been carefully drafted and is, we believe, such a bill as will wisely and well serve the purpose for which it is intended, still, we sincerely invite criticism of the honorable gentlemen on this side of the House and the criticism of the honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House; as we also invite and anticipate the co-operation of the honorable gentlemen on both sides of the House in making it as complete and perfect as possible for the purpose in view.

"I do not know whether my honourable friends opposite intend to discuss the Bill at length at this stage, but I may say that every suggestion which they have to make or amendment which they have to move which will make the Bill, in the opinion of the Government, better, will be gladly considered here in this House, and when the Bill goes to committee, where the separate clauses will be discussed, full liberty will be given for the freest discussion."

THE ERSTWHILE MR. E. BROWN

Piqued at His Defeat in Portage la Prairie in 1907, He Advertises to Sell Out for Cash.

The erstwhile Mr. E. Brown, the slaughtered of two provincial campaigns, has again unsheathed his sword and cries, "Come on, Mac-Duff!" After the trouncing he received in the City of Portage la Prairie in 1907 at the hands of the electorate of that place, great was his anger, akin even to the fury of Mazeppa's intrepid and fiery steed. Unmindful of the teaching of the new dispensation, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath," he forthwith proceeded, after communion with Brother John, then and forevermore, to wipe from off his feet the soil of the Portage plains. I will punish these people, said he, to the hilt. I will leave them, and as a secondary chastisement, will take with me one million dollars in cold cash. Aha! quoth Edward, I will show these minions that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day!"

Dipping in ink his goose-quill, he produced a proclamation of himself and Brother John and caused it to be posted in conspicuous places in the highways, byways, lanes and alleys of the aforesaid city, and a true copy thereof to be published in blazing form, and to the extent of one whole page, in a newspaper in the City of Winnipeg called The Free Press, now better known as "The Organ of Gloom." It bears date March 15th, 1907—immediately after Edward had met his Waterloo at the Portage. Here is a reproduction of it:—

"\$1,000,000 Wanted in Cold Cash"

"The above amount must be realized immediately out of the following properties and farm lands to carry out future operations which we are planning, and at prices that will ensure quick sales. We offer the finest city properties in Portage la Prairie, both business and residential, also all our farm lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as listed below, and as we have rented our stables in the Stock Exchange we offer for sale all our high-class horses and stable sundries. See list below." (Then follows list of properties.)

JOHN AND E. BROWN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE."

And so the story is continued. Edward came to the City of Winnipeg; Portage, the scene of the "pulling off" by him of many successful financial coups with the farmers of the Plains, would know him no more. John remained, it being admitted by him that in the preparation of the above proclamation he had merely given his conscience a

holiday—that his mental equilibrium had since become restored to its normal condition. It is not definitely known if the million dollars in cold cash ever materialized, or whether Edward commanded the genii, like Aladdin, to transport all his belongings including the stock exchange stable and high-class horses, elsewhere. But this is trifling data. The predominant fact, and that which overshadows all others, remained that Edward had left the scenes of earlier days. No longer would the populace of the Portage be afforded the inspiring privilege of gazing upon his Adonis-like form, or experience the refreshing effect of his voice and manner. The blow sustained by those left behind was indeed a terrible one. The separation of Antony and Cleopatra could hardly have been more touching or dramatic. Time, however, the healer of all great wounds, has enabled the people of Portage to survive the terrible catastrophe, and the city itself even remains on the map of the Province.

Edward, in Winnipeg, in the course of time, became warmed up to his new surroundings, notwithstanding the cold douche he had received at Portage, and he even condescended to embark in the business of financial lending and receiving, on the Rialto (principally the latter), which, it is understood, is his present vocation, with the additional appendages of extracting political sunbeams out of cucumbers and circumventing and wrestling with the truth. The people of Winnipeg, however, very nearly lost him too. They had the temerity—some say the foresight—to send him to the barn in South Winnipeg at the last provincial general election. The old million-in-cold-cash Portage episode again became a live memory; the heavings of breast, the distension of nostrils, again became evident. It was many days before he could even be discovered, and great was the consternation lest he should again invoke the magi and hie away with his assets to Bird's Hill. Beseeching friends, however, after great labor prevailed upon him not to strike Winnipeg so serious a blow, with the result that he is still doing business at the same old stand and by the same old methods, politically and otherwise. He has even become frisky as of yore and not infrequently may be heard exclaiming:

“Now is the winter of my discontent

Made glorious by the possibilities of another general election!”

Poor Edward! It is almost cruel to remind him that hope tells a flattering tale, delusive, vain and hollow.

MR. ED. BROWN AND INDEPENDENCE.

Speaking at the town of Selkirk in the recent Kildonan and St. Andrews campaign, at which the Honourable Mr. Montague was overwhelmingly returned, Mr. Brown, according to the Free Press, is reported to have said:

“A new spirit was arising in the land. Men everywhere were breaking away from party ties as such and were increasingly voting on the merits of questions themselves.”

Mr. Edward Brown must either imagine that the electors are a set of hopeless imbeciles or he talks merely for the purpose of listening to himself, when he indulges in insincere rot which is thus described in the Free Press:

How much stock does Mr. Brown expect the voters to take in this soft soap, when it comes from a man who is about as narrow-minded and hidebound a partizan as we have in Manitoba? If one may judge him by his acts, he is utterly incapable of seeing any wrong in his own party and equally incapable of seeing any good in his opponent's. There may be men in Manitoba of the kind mentioned by Mr. Brown, but he is not one of them. While it is no disgrace to be a partizan of either political party, it is transparent folly to indulge in cheap cant about the virtues of independence when the person so indulging is utterly incapable of practising any independence himself.

EVEN THE TRIBUNE SEES NO HOPE FOR EDWARD.

The Tribune newspaper, editorially, on March 21st, 1910, referring to a forthcoming Liberal convention to select a leader and adopt a provincial platform, said:

"Of the names mentioned as leaders Mr. Brown has the advantage of having led the late campaign, but Mr. Brown struck the hardest blow at his own leadership when, during the last Dominion election, he defended those things in the Ottawa administration which he so recently had criticized in the Provincial Government. *He almost hopelessly compromised himself.*

"Heretofore these Liberal conventions have registered their approval of the conduct of the Government at Ottawa, when every delegate has known in his heart that the *Laurier administration has been marked by corruption and rottenness unparalleled in Canadian history.*

"The inconsistency of the local Liberals arouses suspicion. When they make promises in Manitoba, and at the same time support dishonest government at Ottawa, they are not taken seriously; they should not be taken seriously."

"Independence," exclaims Mr. Brown. Such a sentiment coming from him, were it not so ludicrous, would be most nauseating.

If there ever was in Manitoba a hidebound Grit under all circumstances and conditions, that man is Mr. Brown. For years no man was so slavish an upholder and supporter of the Laurier administration—a government, as the Tribune truly said, whose rottenness was unparalleled in Canadian history.

And, forsooth, this same Mr. Brown has the effrontery and gall to endeavor to make the people believe that he, above all others, is possessed of political independence. As well try to change a leopard's spots, a chameleon its hue, the rose its sweetness, or make feathers grow on a bullfrog, as to inject one drop of independence into Mr. Brown's anatomy.

No, Mr. Brown, you are well known! Your deceitful posing can deceive no one.

If the Roblin Government succeeded in making Manitoba a veritable paradise, a land flowing with milk and honey, you would still continue being about as true a friend to Sir Rodmond as Iago was to Othello.

Therefore, Mr. Brown, stop your hypocritical cant, and remember what Lincoln said: "You can fool all the people some of the time; some of the people all the time; but you *can't* fool *all* the people *all* the time."

Edward Brown as a Maligner

Speaking at his nomination meeting in Portage la Prairie in 1907, Mr. Brown is reported in the Free Press newspaper to have stated the following, after giving certain garbled statistics of liquor drinking in Canada. He said:—

"These figures proved conclusively that Manitoba was the most drunken province in the confederation."

How do the people of Manitoba like this vile calumny, advertised and sent broadcast throughout the world?

If Mr. Brown has no regard for himself he at least ought to have some thought and respect for the Province in which he lives, moves and has his being.

His Christian training evidently has never brought him in contact with the old proverb: "It is a foul bird that fileth his own nest."

The above quoted libel of Mr. Brown was launched in 1907, six years ago, and it is regrettable that time shows no improvement in him. He is beyond all hope.

Destroy his fib or sophistry—in vain!
The creature's at his dirty work again.



J. H. HOWDEN
ATTORNEY-GENERAL

A FAIR REDISTRIBUTION BILL

Absolutely no Advantage Taken of Opponents

MANITOBA UNDER NEW REDISTRIBUTION.

Constituencies in Manitoba under old distribution, 42.

Constituencies in Manitoba under redistribution, 49.

New seats in city, three, making seven seats instead of four; city divided into three, each electing two members, as in Toronto. New divisions in Winnipeg are: South, Centre, North, and also Elmwood.

New seats in added territory: Churchill and Nelson, and Grand Rapids.

New seats in old territory: Iberville, St. Clements, St. George, Roblin, Glenwood, Elmwood, Morden-Rhineland, and Ste. Rose.

Seats eliminated: Avondale, South Brandon and Morden.

Constituencies divided: Springfield, West Winnipeg, Russell, Dauphin, Gimli, Kildonan-St. Andrews, Assiniboia.

Absolutely no valid objections are possible to the fair redistribution of the electoral divisions of the Province at the last session of the legislature, rendered imperative owing to changed conditions.

' How different from former Grit gerrymanders!!

One or two of the many instances may be cited:

Greenway made the electoral division of Kildonan comprise territory from Selkirk to Winnipeg, and all the area west of the latter as far as and including Headingly. To do this the City of Winnipeg had to be, as it was, jumped over with one bound. It was an outrage.

In the constituency of Dufferin, in order to gerrymander the present Premier of the Province out of the legislature, Greenway cut the main street in the Town of Carman in two in the centre—one half was put in one electoral division, and the other half in another electoral division, and other portions of the constituency were dismembered and scattered to the winds of heaven.

Sir Rodmond, in presenting the recent absolutely fair distribution bill to the legislature, said:—"I do not anticipate that anybody can or will charge that in that act there is anything in the shape of motive

other than that of giving fair representation to the people of Manitoba. The divisions have been made under the law and precedents. We are compelled under the law and precedents to periodically re-arrange divisions. We have done so, I think, in a way to command the approval of every independent and fair-minded man."

The Premier further pointed out, regarding the new arrangement of the Winnipeg seats (which includes Elmwood, which is practically an urban constituency), that the City of Winnipeg would have one member for each eighteen thousand people, while Toronto had one for each forty-five thousand, Ottawa one for every forty-three thousand, Hamilton one for every forty thousand, and London one for forty-six thousand people. To show the perfect candor and honesty of purpose of the Government in re-arranging the rural electoral divisions, it is pointed out that it became necessary in its working out, so that no spirit of unfairness could be attributed, to wipe out entirely the two former divisions of Avondale and South Brandon, both represented at present by supporters of the Government.

Regarding the three new seats created in the added territory, the Premier said:—

"We have added three seats in the north country.

"There are tens of thousands of square miles in that territory, and we know that considerable numbers of people are there now. They are going there every year, and will continue to go, in increasing numbers, in anticipation of the completion of the Hudson Bay road. There are 300 now at York Factory, at the mouth of the Nelson river, engaged in the harbor works and improvements there. I believe that justice and fair play and the interests of that vast country demand that we shall give three seats to that territory.

"I submit that what is our purpose, Mr. Speaker, is to give fair representation to the older districts and to the added territory."

The whole redistribution measure is so eminently fair that even the croakings of the opposition sore throaters, who can never see anything good that the Roblin Government may do, were silenced.

STUPENDOUS GRIT GRAFT

Recent Disclosures in Connection with the Construction of the National Transcontinental Railway under Grit Rule.

Over Forty Million Dollars of the People's Money Stolen by Grit Cracksmen.

The most appalling exposure of graft in the history of Canada, probably the most appalling exposure of graft in the history of the civilized world, is contained in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. It is doubtful whether the people of Canada fully realize as yet the enormous significance of that report. The figures are staggering and confusing. We have all heard of and become familiar by repetition with stories of graft of a few hundred thousand of dollars; we all know of men who are suspected of having become millionaires through the misuse of the opportunities furnished them by the public positions that they have occupied. Never in our history, however, had we heard of a swindle of the public running into two score millions until this report of the Royal Commission shocked the public sense of decency and numbed the public power to grasp the enormity of the offences committed by men who enjoyed public confidence.

Forty million dollars! We have all read of the notorious East India Bubble, of the Mississippi Bubble, and of the French Panama Canal scandal—but these things in history pale into insignificance and become cheap, tawdry and so commonplace that they can be regarded as legitimate compared with this astonishing revelation that forty millions of the Canadian people's money has been deliberately squandered for the purpose of enriching grafters, a part of whose ill-gotten gains were employed in the work of keeping in office the Government that permitted the robbers to rifle the public purse.

It may be said—in fact, it has already been said by partisans who will defend anything of which their party is guilty—that the report of the Royal Commission is unfair, that it was designed to blast for ever the reputation of the late Laurier administration. Such a defence cannot seriously be entertained by any intelligent person for a moment. The members of the Royal Commission do not ask anyone to take their mere word in support of their findings. The Commissioners are experts. They know the railroad building business thoroughly. Not only that—they give facts and figures in substantiation of every assertion they make, and it is their facts and their figures that must convince any fair investigator of the correctness of their conclusions. For instance, the Royal Commission finds that the Transcontinental Railway

Commission appointed by the Laurier Government adopted such financial conditions in calling for tenders for the main part of the road that only eleven firms could meet the requirements. These eleven firms secured the contracts. Then these eleven firms, by the simple expedient of cutting up their huge contracts, and without doing a tap of work themselves, sublet to more than one hundred smaller firms that had been frozen out of the original chance to tender—and by that sub-letting made a net profit of \$8,800,000. That money was given to those eleven firms for no service rendered to the country, however great a service they may subsequently have rendered to the political party that enriched them. The Royal Commission finds that contracts for \$5,100,000, for \$2,100,000, and for \$13,000,000 were let to firms whose tenders were higher than the tenders of other firms competing for the same work. The Commission further expresses its belief that "in at least two or three cases advance information as to estimated quantities was made use of by the successful tenderer." In regard to contracts numbers 16 and 17, the report is equally startling. These contracts were let at unusually high prices because of the difficulties the contractors would have to face in order to have them completed at an early date, which completion at a fixed date was an essential part of the contract. Some months before the time set for the completion of one of these contracts, the late Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, wrote to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and drew his attention to the fact that the time for completion was almost up and that absolutely no work had even been started. He further stated that the tenders had been accepted at a very high price because of the remoteness of the work from civilization and the difficulties of getting supplies transported. He added that since the letting of the contracts conditions had been entirely changed by the completion of other contracts in that locality, which would supply the contractors with a road over which to take in their supplies. He concluded by directing the Prime Minister's attention to the need for cancelling these contracts and re-letting them, as the old prices would be exorbitant under the new conditions. Sir Wilfrid took no action whatever, and the Transcontinental Railway Commission refused to make any cancellation. The consequence was that the original contractors assigned their contracts to another firm and took as their share of the profit for doing nothing ten per cent, of the gross cost of the work. This ten per cent. amounted to \$740,000.

It seems to have been through crooked classification that the contractors most easily made their improper gains. For instance, a special classification was adopted by the Commission apparently for the purpose of making the work of the grafters the more easily accomplished. This classification was called "assembled rock"—and although the Royal Commission finds that "there is no material on the line which can possibly be marshalled under that head," \$1,835,051 was paid to contractors for handling something that did not exist. In the New Ontario division, 1,317,940 yards of clay was classified as loose rock—and \$750,000 was grabbed—\$750,000 more than could have been col-

lected if the false classification had not been allowed. Under the heading of a classification known as "overbreak," \$677,806.59 too much was paid to the contractors. It is stated that certain favored contractors were paid twice for the handling of material—and the country was thus bled to the extent of \$75,284.83. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company wanted the Government to permit it to fill in the trestles after the road was opened. The G.T.P. offered to do this filling at the rate of twenty-five cents per cubic yard. However, as this would have deprived the grafters of another good opportunity to rob the public, these trestles were filled during the period of construction—and thus cost the country \$3,250,000 more than the Grand Trunk Pacific would have charged for the same work. The law was deliberately broken by the Transcontinental Commission when it let the contracts for sixteen engine-houses without tenders—with the result that the contractors charged the people of Canada \$800,000 more than it should have cost to erect these necessary buildings. At one point on the line a station was built which the Royal Commission finds was satisfactory. Because it did not harmonize with stations elsewhere, however, another station was erected beside it, at a cost of \$22,122, "to the profit of the contractor alone." One of the worst, because one of the clearest revelations, of graft made in the report is that which exposes a transaction between one Bergevin and the old Transcontinental Railway Commission. The Royal Commission states that Bergevin received \$7,950 for the pretended purchase of a lease. This transaction, which is all in writing, and which is supported by the evidence of Bergevin himself, makes it clear that this alleged purchase was a fake pure and simple, designed to pay back out of public monies the amount that Bergevin had spent to secure the election of a Liberal candidate in Quebec. This the Royal Commission refers to as "a most improper payment, which cannot be justified in law or in morals."

Though the report contains many other glaring examples of how the public was directly robbed, let us now look at the waste and extravagance that were practised for the purpose of making the railway as expensive as possible and therefore as profitable as possible for the contractors. The Royal Commission states that \$6,200,000 could have been saved in grades alone, without in any way impairing the usefulness of the railway or increasing the cost of operation. It further states that \$2,400,000 "might and should have been saved" in the building of the curves. It further states that \$2,947,227 could have been saved by using certain wooden trestles without in any way impairing the usefulness of the road by reducing its hauling capacity or increasing the cost of operation. This, the Royal Commission states, is a saving that is made "in the best modern railway construction." It further states that if stations of the proper size had been built, instead of the elaborate ones that were constructed, \$204,000 would have been saved. It further states that the design for freight sheds, bunk houses, store houses, and ice houses was on an unnecessary and extravagant scale, and that there were far too many of them built. Had

the design been a reasonable one, and had they been built only where needed, \$300,000 would have been saved. It further states that in one viaduct, if it had been built as it is obvious that it should have been built, \$250,000 would have been saved. It further states that \$351,000 was wasted in reducing a grade on the approaches to the Quebec bridge. It further states that at Coal Creek the substitution of a trestle for an arch would have meant a saving of \$239,000.

But why give further instances of reckless extravagance of this kind—extravagance deliberately designed to enrich Government supporters, at the expense of the nation? No one can explain away this stupendous scandal merely by attributing the whole thing to incompetent management or mere ignorance. We all now must recognize the fact that the building of the National Transcontinental Railway was a carnival of graft and reckless extravagance from its inception up to the time when Major Leonard became the sole commissioner. But we are not the only people who know these things. The whole world knows them—and consequently Canada has earned the unenviable distinction of being regarded as a country where eight millions of people have furnished the civilized world with an exhibition of boodling on a scale more colossal than had ever before been known on any stage however broad and however numerous the actors.

Now we must ask ourselves the question, "What are we going to do about it?" Is Canada to go peacefully along bearing this shame without any heroic effort to wipe it out? Surely not! We have been disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world by the exposures made in the report of the Royal Commission of investigation. We must convince the world that as a nation we do not regard graft as a moral or a normal thing. If we look at the question in no clearer light than that of expediency, we must see that Canada cannot afford to be permanently regarded as a nation of thieves—as a nation where public monies are regularly stolen with impunity and where the thieves escape punishment and continue to command the respect of their fellows. If Canada is to be known as a nation where twenty per cent. of the money appropriated for national purposes is stolen, what does any sane man think the value of Canada's credit in the money markets of the world will be? Canada's good name must be re-established. And that good name can be re-established only by a thorough prosecution of every man who improperly profited by the politico-financial conspiracy that constructed and destroyed the value of a great national highway.

The people of Canada should hunt down the grafters, be their positions high or low, and prosecute them with a vigor that will at least insure the punishment of some, and possibly the restitution of a portion of the money that they have filched from the public treasury.

Has anyone heard Tobias Crawford Norris explain this terrible arraignment.

What a silence exists in the whole Grit camp; the fires are burning low, and all are whistling to keep up their courage.

Even the Grit clericals, those modern twentieth century uplifters of morals, have gone further into the wilderness.

**COST OF NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL TO
PEOPLE OF CANADA**

Capital cost for rental purposes now.....	\$181,737,411
Interest cost for next seven years.....	41,776,681
Capital cost by Jan. 1, 1923, will be.....	223,514,092
Rental charges per annum on this estimate.....	6,705,422
Capital cost by year 1926, will be.....	244,239,884
Rental charge per annum on this final sum.....	7,327,196
Interest loss to Canada during fifty years' lease....	45,483,900

MR. NORRIS' MENTAL ABERRATIONS.

Mr. Norris' political harangues reciting the deeds of alleged omission and commission of the Roblin Government, have become a disease with him; a species of mental indigestion which limits him to speak his "piece," parrot-like, over and over again. With no variations, the same old buckets are let down into the well each time to come up empty. As the opposition mouthpiece he is a good deal like the Irishman who descended upon the wrongs of Ireland, and, after he talked for an hour or so upon the outrages committed upon that unhappy country, somebody in the audience got up and said "What do you people want, anyhow?" "Want?" said the Irishman; "Why, we don't know what we want, but, be jabbers, we want it all the same." We can afford, therefore, under the circumstances, to be charitable to Mr. Norris' circumlocutions of thought and distempered imagination. It may even be admitted that he has no malice in his words, inasmuch as he never murders the truth; he never gets near enough to it to do it any real harm. He differs from the Premier of the Province, Sir Rodmond Roblin, in that the latter is a "big" man in every sense of the word, while Mr. Norris, by comparison, is of exceedingly diminutive size. He is like a balloon, the higher he rises the smaller the object appears.

THE ELEVATOR QUESTION

The demand for the government ownership and operation of elevators was first made by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association prior to the Provincial Elections in 1907. The Government declined to act on this request alone, believing that such a radical step, surrounded as it was, with a variety of questions respecting the merits of the proposal from a financial standpoint and of a constitutional character, should not be taken without the greatest deliberation, and, in any event, in advance of the people, through their municipal representatives, being consulted and indicating approval. Accordingly such a conference was called and the following resolution was passed in June, 1907:

"Resolved, that this conference for the reason advanced in clause on Government ownership of storage facilities in the circular issued by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, urgently request the Provincial Government to acquire and operate a complete system of storage elevators throughout the Province along the lines referred to above."

* This resolution was presented to the Premier of the Province, Sir Rodmond Roblin, by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association on December 31st, 1908.

Sir Rodmond frankly stated that he was still opposed to the proposition; that, if carried out, it would not be the farmers' panacea for the alleged evils complained of it was claimed it would be; that, in his opinion, the carrying out of such a project, to make it successful, involved grave constitutional and other questions, and that, as a business proposition, it was financially unsound.

Meanwhile the Association had extended the agitation on similar lines as in Manitoba to Saskatchewan and Alberta, to the extent, that in all three Provinces the farming community were stampeded into the belief that the request was both reasonable and just, and should be complied with by the respective governments.

A conference of the premiers of the three provinces took place on the subject, and in January, 1909, a joint communication was addressed by them to the Grain Growers' Association pointing out the difficulties in the way of complying with their wishes, enumerating, amongst other things, that in order to make government ownership and operation of elevators a success, financially and otherwise, it involved:—

1. The absolute control and regulation by the Province of the storage and handling of grain.
2. The control of transportation companies.
3. The weighing and grading of grain.
4. The control at terminal points.
5. A complete monopoly of the handling of grain through elevators.

The agitation, however, was still continued by the Association, or rather by its executive officers. It was claimed that a monopoly of the elevator business was not necessary to safeguard the financial interests of the Provinces; that hence, no constitutional difficulty presented itself in that regard, *as the government would have a virtual monopoly because of the impracticability of the then prevailing system remaining in the field in opposition to the Government.* They further said: "*We ask you to provide only the necessary storage facilities at any given point.*"

At the session of the Manitoba Legislature in 1910 the Government introduced and carried through what is known as "The Elevator Act," by which power was given the Government to borrow the necessary funds to build or purchase and equip a system of public-owned storage elevators, and to operate them as such by a commission. Sir Rodmond took this step, as he afterwards stated, against his better judgment. In speaking of it in the legislature in 1912 he stated that the Grain Growers' Association had insisted on government ownership of elevators as the panacea for injustice and high rates at the hands of

an elevator monopoly; that they came in a large deputation to the Government and promised to patronize the Government elevators, if established; they said, stated Sir Rodmond, that they spoke for the farmers of Manitoba, and he believed them, but he had since learned he was mistaken, and was willing to admit in giving way in the matter he was wrong. He added: "I took the voice of the demagogue as the voice of the public, and I consequently made a mistake."

In fulfilment of the 1910 Elevator Act, the Government promptly appointed a Commission of the Grain Growers' Association; borrowed the sum of \$1,180,000 to carry out the objects. A number of elevators were purchased, and others built. The whole system comprised, at the time of the abandonment of the Commission in July, 1912, 172 elevators with a total capacity of 4,300,000 bushels, the actual expenditure on capital account being \$1,155,627.13—*over a million dollar bubble blown by certain demagogues pretending to act in the sole interests of the farmers of the Province.*

In describing the results of the first year's business (1910) the Commission stated that most of the milling companies had refused to sell their elevators to the Government, and, when expropriation was resorted to, much and effective hostility was aroused; that at a number of points where the Commission had purchased and attempted to run elevators, the milling companies paid the track price for street wheat, and in some instances, one cent a bushel over track price, and very many of the farmers jumped at these prices and "passed up" the Government elevator; that many farmers, even those that had petitioned for a Government elevator, loaded over platforms instead of using the elevator. The sum total of the first year's business was a net loss of \$25,652.50 in operation and maintenance of the system. Certainly no evidence had been apparent (as prophesied by the Grain Growers' Association would be the case) that the Government had a monopoly. On the contrary the strongest opposition was evident from outside sources, even the farmer shyed at extending his patronage.

For 1911 the Chairman of the Commission promised financial success, but the result proved even more disastrous, the loss on the year's business being \$68,070.54. The Premier said: "We provided every facility we were asked for by which the farmer can sell his grain through his own elevator and agency to the markets of the world. If it has not worked out satisfactorily, certainly the Government is not to blame. All we ask is that the farmers of the country will, as they are evidently not doing, patronize their own elevators."

Mr. George Steel, the member for Cypress, who always was sceptical of the sincerity of the bosses of the Grain Growers' Association, and opposed government elevators from the start, said in the legislature, amongst other things, in criticizing the results of the experiment: "I think the Government would be well advised to think twice before it takes much more advice from an organization that apparently knows little of what they are talking about."

It was decided, however, to give it still another trial. The Commission continued the business until July 20th, 1912, when the system was rented to date from August 31st following, to the Grain Growers' Company, at 6 per cent. interest on the Government's capital investment of \$1,155,627.13. The result of the 1912 business was \$68,070.54 of a loss. The Premier, in the legislature, in 1912, in referring to the subject, said: "The farmers didn't want government elevators in the Province. Experience has shown that to be a fact for the reason that they do not patronize them." As an illustration of how they were supported, he said, "that from September 30th, 1911, to January 31st, 1912, they had shipped 2,360 cars by the C.N.R., while the company elevators had shipped 5,279 cars. You will see," he said, "that it is impossible for the government elevators to make any progress when we can't secure the patronage of those for whom they were built." Mr. McQuaig, chairman of the Commission, said that between September and January the Commission had only handled 40 per cent. of the grain of the Province. This losing game," said he, "where there is an insufficient support from the people, must come to an end. We can't get grain to handle to make it a paying business."

Last year (1913) the rental receipts of the system slightly exceeded the expenditure.

The amount received for rentals being \$56,738.34. (See full statement following).

The following statement shows the true standing of the Elevator Capital Account and that relating to the operation and maintenance of the system from the beginning down to the 30th November, 1913:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
Debenture investment.	\$1,180,000.00
Debenture investment.	\$1,155,627.13
Cash on hand	24,372.87
	<hr/>
	\$1,180,000.00

OPERATION ACCOUNT.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Loss.
1910.	\$ 60,494.54	\$ 86,147.04	\$ 25,652.50
1911.	119,511.23	182,702.40	63,191.17
1912.	93,924.63	161,995.17	68,070.54
			<hr/>
			\$156,914.21
1913.	58,770.71	58,440.87	Surplus . 329.84
			<hr/>
			Total loss on operation \$156,584.37

DETAILS OF 1913 ACCOUNT.

Receipts—

Received in refunds	\$ 1,894.19
Storage	138.18
Elevators (rental)	56,738.34
	<hr/>
	\$58,770.71

Expenditure—

Salaries	\$1,166.66
Insurance	9,347.11
Printing and stationery	55.75
Working expense	575.70
Maintenance and repairs	6,787.03
	<hr/>
	\$17,932.25
Interest on debentures	40,508.62
Surplus	329.84
	<hr/>
	\$58,770.71

Taking the whole account into consideration—that is, the capital invested and loss for operation and maintenance, it will stand thus:—

Debenture investment	\$1,180,000.00
Less cash on hand	24,372.87
	<hr/>
	\$1,155,627.13
Net loss on operation	156,584.37
	<hr/>
Total investment of Province	\$1,312,211.50

as against which the Province owns elevators in the Province, estimated to be worth, approximately, \$1,000,000.00.

The lease of the elevator system expires on August 31st of the present year, and it has not yet been determined by the Government what disposition will be made of them.

The foregoing gives a brief outline of the elevator situation, or rather, the result of a few demagogues successfully stampeding, for the moment, the farmers of Manitoba.

Criticism is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves. The farmers of the Province are now fully aware that the agitation, instituted by a few interested individuals, was prompted and perpetuated wholly and solely in the interests and for the benefit of this coterie of deceivers, who, and whose professions are, now completely discredited throughout the land. The deception has become apparent. Certainly

both the Government and the farmers have had their full share of experience, and consequently are entitled to express the hope that it may not be long before these self-ordained philanthropists will receive their proper deserts and be but a memory.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. are Operating System at a Loss.

The loss to the Grain Growers' Grain Company up to 30th August, 1913, about a year's operations—on the government leased elevators, was \$65,000—and in this connection it must be borne in mind that the business included the buying and selling of grain, which the Government did not and could not do when it operated the system. This year—that is, from 30th August, 1913, to 30th August, 1914, when the lease of the elevators to the company expires, it is learned from a reliable source the loss will be still greater.

Explaining the causes of the loss in 1913, the Company say in their last annual report as follows:—

“You will recall that a resolution was passed at the shareholders' meeting a year ago authorizing the directors to lease the Manitoba Government system of elevators. This was done on practically the terms outlined at that meeting. This system embraced 174 elevators. A considerable loss was sustained in the operation of these elevators in the past season. This was due to several causes. We found the stiffest kind of competition from the milling companies and the old line elevator companies at the points where we clashed with them. Our charges were fixed somewhat low for handling the grain, viz., 1½c. where wheat was cleaned and 1¼c. where it was not cleaned. This distinction had to be made as there were many points where we were unable to clean wheat, and it would have been unfair to make the handling charge the same as at points where elevators were equipped with cleaners. In addition, we found in many cases that our competitors were handling grain for as low as 1c. per bushel.”

Saskatchewan, Profiting by the Enforced Position and Experience of Manitoba, Declined to Acquire and Operate Elevators as a Government System.

The following comprises the conclusions of the Commission appointed by the Saskatchewan Government in 1910 to inquire into the question. Mr. Robert Magill, of Halifax, N.S., was the principal commissioner:—

“The Commission are unanimous in holding that the schemes of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan are not workable.

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that the schemes of municipal and district elevators, while aiming at local loyalty, do not secure such a personal and direct pecuniary interest from the farmer as is needed to make the elevators a success in competing with other elevators.

"The Commission are unanimous in holding that a scheme similar to the Manitoba scheme would not be satisfactory to the farmers generally on the one hand, and on the other would probably end in financial disaster. True, by various conceivable devices of book-keeping the facts might be more or less concealed for a time, but if there is anything of a business character that can be forecasted, such a scheme runs the gravest possible financial risk.

"1. There is excessive storage capacity in the province at present if tested on a storage and handling basis. On that basis few of the initial elevators in Saskatchewan are profitable.

"There is no doubt that the Government could purchase a large number of the existing elevators at prices not unreasonable. It could probably purchase some independent elevators, some farmers' elevators, and some belonging to the "line" companies. But if it endeavored to buy a monopoly it would most probably find itself as the result in the possession of the least successful elevators at many shipping points. Owners would probably in many cases be pleased to sell their houses at something like the cost of erection to the Government. They cannot expect better terms from any other quarter. The Government would thus saddle its system of storage with a large initial outlay only to find itself still confronted with the keen competition of the most successful companies. Such a beginning would be fatal to the system. As indiscriminate buying of existing elevators would be in the interests of the owners of those elevators but would not be in the interest of anyone else, and it would certainly not be in the interest of the grain growers who would have to pay the bill.

"2. But assuming that the Government did purchase a large number of elevators and did enter into competition with the remaining trading companies, it is demonstrable that the Government would compete under several grave disadvantages:

"It could only store and handle while its competitors could also buy and sell. Its income would be limited to the maximum rate of 13 cents per bushel, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that it could secure the maximum rate. On the contrary the probability is that its rivals would store and handle for less than the maximum rate, perhaps for one cent per bushel. And it is sheer nonsense to suppose that under such competition the government would receive a considerable income from secondary storage.

"The Government would find a difficulty in providing for street grain. Many farmers desire to sell their grain outright; and if a farmer has to pay interest it might suit him best to sell his grain at once, pay his bills, avoid that interest as far as possible and avoid also the storing and insuring of the grain and the possible fluctuations in the price. The Government would be compelled to make some provision for street grain. It could lease space in the elevators and perhaps secure some buyers. Possibly it could induce the Grain Growers' Grain Company to buy the street grain or some similar company.

"The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that farmers having no direct and personal financial responsibility for the provincial elevators would feel free to take their grain to whatever elevator paid them best.

"On these grounds the Commission considers that the financial success of such a scheme is so doubtful that they are unanimous in advising the government against such a course."

MR. NORRIS IN THE ROLE OF A FLEET AUCTIONEER OF SCHOOL LANDS—TO FRIENDS

Gross Frauds Perpetrated

The vocation of Mr. T. C. Norris, leader of the opposition, up to the time the people ousted Laurier for attempting to hand over Canada to our American cousins, was the paid auctioneer of the Dominion for the sale of the school lands in Manitoba and the Western Provinces. He was assisted by one Walton, the present nominee in the constituency of Emerson, and a defeated candidate at the last provincial election. Annually, they both drew large sums for their services, all of which was charged up to the respective Provinces. In other words, the Province was their meat, easy of attainment through their Ottawa friends and otherwise.

Both were Dominion Government officials, and therefore were supreme masters of the situation, no matter how questionable and to what end.

In the month of June, 1900, a sale of school lands in Manitoba was decided upon without the consent of or consultation with the Government of Manitoba. The manner in which these sales were conducted was most disgraceful. Of such a nature were the frauds committed that the Dominion Government were forced, in order to appease public opinion, to appoint a Commission to investigate the matter. Judge Prendergast was appointed Commissioner and in due course took evidence and submitted a report. Of such an astounding nature, however, was the evidence that the Dominion Government never saw fit to print it. It was disclosed that prices were bid at auction sales and afterwards the purchasers would back out; resales of the same lands were made; in many cases to relatives or political friends at many dollars per acre lower than the original price.

At Emerson 82 parcels were offered in two hours, an average of one and a half minutes per parcel.

At Oak Lake 91 parcels were offered in two hours, an average of one and a half minutes per parcel.

At Boissevain 96 parcels were offered in two hours.

At Melita 199 parcels were put up in two hours.

At Baldur 133 parcels were offered in less than three hours.

At Crystal City 128 parcels were put up in two hours.

At Winnipeg 266 parcels were offered in three hours.

At Oak Lake a quarter section was sold at the first sale for \$8 to James Forest, and was re-sold at the second sale to Walter Forest at \$5, the upset price. Concerning this, Judge Prendergast said: "John Forest and Walter Forest are brothers. It was with the former's money that the latter bought at the re-sale, and Walter has since conveyed the land to John without consideration or profit. All the circumstances of the sale point to a tacit, well-defined understanding whereby the purchaser in the first instance was to default and the other to buy at the re-sale at the upset price, and then convey back to the former."

At Miami a quarter section was sold at the original sale to James Kirby for \$14.50 and was re-sold for \$8, the upset price, to Kirby's brother-in-law, James H. Hudson. The Commissioner states that there was a combination between the two and that money was paid to intending bidders at the re-sale to prevent them from bidding.

At a sale in Souris conducted by T. C. Norris the Commissioner stated that there were many cases of illegal combination. The party who assisted the auctioneer's clerk bought two parcels at \$10.25 and \$10 respectively and afterwards defaulted, the parcels being sold at the re-sale for \$9 and \$8 respectively. Throughout the sale the same conditions existed of bidding up to higher prices and driving away legitimate purchasers, because at the first sale, as stated by the judge, there were 150 in attendance, and at the re-sale there were only 45. Later on, he stated, there were only a few present during the time and the latter part of the re-sale. The south-west quarter and north-west quarter 27-7-19 west, upset price \$9 and \$8 respectively, first sold to Robert McGaw for \$10.25 and \$10, and resold after default to E. A. Black, of Hayfield, for \$9 and \$8.

Then, again, in regard to the northeast quarter of section 29-8-29 west, upset price \$8.50. This was first sold to Richard Leeson for \$15, and resold after default to R. E. Hopkins for \$8.50. The commissioner said: "After referring to the arrangement between Leeson and Andrew W. Gerow, who planned the deal, and stating that he had received from Leeson the money with which he bought at the re-sale, Hopkins says distinctly, 'I considered I was buying the land for him (Leeson). It was his money, and if he asked me for a deed of it he would have it.' This, of course, should dispose of the matter. The next highest bidder at the first sale was John E. Smith, of Brandon, who bid \$14.75. He was outbid in the manner I name, and this was resold at \$8 per acre."

South-west quarter and north-west half of section 29-6-22 west, upset price \$10 in each case; first sold respectively to Albert Colter for \$14.25 and to John F. Underhill for \$14.75, and resold after default to H. A. Cowan, of Hartney, for the upset price in each case.

"Re south-west quarter. The sale is suspicious at least in the following particulars: First, Cowan is Cotter's brother-in-law; second, Cowan did not bid at all at the first sale; third, Cotter is now cultivating the land under an alleged agreement with Cowan; fourth, the difference between the selling price at the first sale and at re-sale is \$4.25; fifth, the two other quarters of this section sold at \$14.15, although the upset price was \$10 for these also; sixth, whilst protesting that he had fully made up his mind to have nothing more to do with the land after the first sale, Cotter nevertheless adds: "I knew my brother-in-law would look after the purchase of this land if it was resold."

"Re sale 12, south-east quarter of section 11-6-23 west; upset price, \$12; first sold to Edmund W. White, of Hartney, for \$20, and resold after default to same party for \$18. It is plain from the documentary and oral evidence (and there is also his own admission), that White was the purchaser, both at the first sale and at the re-sale, and that he bought in the latter for \$2 less than the land was knocked down to him for at the former. W. C. Robinson's claim that he was the next highest bidder at the first sale with a bid of \$19.75 seems well proven."

At Crystal City a quarter section was sold to R. H. Miller for \$11.50. The purchase was not completed, and it was afterwards sold at the re-sale to G. F. Tweed for \$8.25, who subsequently transferred it to Miller, under circumstances, the Commissioner stated, which raised a strong presumption of collusion between the parties. At this same sale a quarter section was sold at the original sale to Thomas Sands for \$11.50 and was subsequently bought at the re-sale for Sands by J. M. Greenway for \$7 per acre. Another suspicious case at Crystal City was that of a quarter section which was bought by a man who defaulted, and was bought at the re-sale by his sister-in-law for \$2 an acre less than the original price.

Case after case of collusion was proven to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and no one but a wayfaring man or a fool could have acted in the capacity of an auctioneer at these school land sales, as Mr. Norris and Mr. Walton did, and been ignorant of the crookedness that took place thereat. There is overwhelming evidence that the trust property of the Province was exploited to the extent of thousands of dollars, which found their way into the pockets of heelers and Grit hirelings. They followed in the wake of those school lands sales much in the same manner as the thimble-and-pea man does a circus.

What has Mr. Norris to say as to these glaring frauds for which the Province suffered so greatly? It is his duty to try and explain his connection with the giving away of the patrimony of the Province, and at a time when, God knows! through the despotism of Laurier, it sorely needed to be conserved.

Come, Mr. Norris and one Walton, speak up!!!

MR. NORRIS AS A LEGISLATOR

Mr. Norris has been a member of the Legislature of the Province for some years. While his record at working overtime at the other end of a cigar cannot be questioned, his assiduity in initiating wholesome laws for the advancement and welfare of the Province is open to remark. In the latter respect it is almost a blank. From 1900 to 1913 he introduced two brief bills (both trifling matters) relating to the town of Rivers. Below is a confirmatory letter of the fact from the Clerk of the House.

“Winnipeg, March 20th, 1914.

“Sir,—In reply to inquiries I beg to say that I have looked over the schedule of bills presented to the House from 1900 to the last session, and that I find that Mr. Norris introduced, in 1913, *two bills*, one to amend “The Municipal Boundaries Act,” the other respecting the Town of Rivers. Yours truly,

“A. H. CORELLI, Clerk of the House.”

Is this the kind of a man the Province desires at the head of affairs?

Beside Sir Rodmond Roblin he is comparable about as much as a flea is to an elephant, and Mr. Norris is the flea.

SCANDALOUS ATTACK OF THE OLD SPIDER, THE “FREE PRESS,” UPON A SICK MAN

The Free Press newspaper, the mouthpiece and slogan of the political Grit machine in the Province, has further added to its unsavory characteristics as the assassin of reputations of honorable men, as exemplified by the following invective in its editorial column in November last regarding the enforced retirement of Mr. Campbell by reason of ill-health from the provincial cabinet.

The Free Press had this to say: “But for the circumstances of his retirement there need be no regrets whatever. Mr. Campbell’s influence upon this Province was altogether evil. He leaves behind him legacies which it will take a generation of good government to remove.”

It is true and has long been recognized that the press is a most powerful engine for rousing and guiding the minds of men, and that it is within its prerogative, as it is its duty, to truthfully inform the public on the conduct of those charged with the administration of public affairs. When, however, as in the present case, this agency is employed by a malignant mind and distempered imagination to rob a man of his good name and reputation in order to satisfy cowardly and

miserable passions, a dastardly act is committed and for which there exists not the slightest excuse or palliation.

In the present instance, the libellous statements of the Free Press regarding Mr. Campbell are doubly contemptible, and certainly ungallant, being deliberately made and sent broadcast at a time when common decency, at least, and the ordinary principles of human action, should have prompted silence and sympathy, and on this account the malice exhibited is one of unparalleled enormity. But alas! the age of chivalry has departed, as according to the organ, and in furtherance of its lines of policy, it is deemed heroic to shed crocodile tears and sneak behind and stab a sick man in the back. Truly, it is impossible to christen so contemptible a progeny, and too repulsive is the situation to be long kept under attention, being repugnant to the plainest dictates of humanity and natural justice. Its place is upon the carrion shunned by the dog and the crow.

The sneering allegation of the Free Press as to the effect of Mr. Campbell's influence upon the Province while a member of the Government is as untruthful as it is insolent, but fortunate it is that the reputation of the organ and its methods of political warfare are well known, and, therefore, that its shafts of vituperation, creeping cowardice and malignancy of mind fall harmlessly by the wayside. It is not within its power to affect or alter in the slightest degree the fact that Colin H. Campbell is an honorable and upright man within the broadest sense of the term and is so estimated in the community in which he has lived for over a quarter of a century, or to minimize the truth that while associated with the public affairs of the Province he performed services of indelible benefit. He at all times did his duty unaided and had no fear of the Free Press, which, as is well known, spasmodically agitated every cesspool of political garbage in its implacable purpose to convict him of wrongdoing and to fix a stigma upon his character. On all occasions he never flinched from doing what he thought was right, though it brought upon him whole artillery of libels—all that falsehood and malice could invent or the credulity of a deluded public could be induced to swallow. He was always above doing a mean and cowardly action, and when he criticized his opponents or defended himself from attack it was always in the open, fair and above board, and behind no man's back. He always regarded and was considerate of the opinions of others, and through all his long political career as a member of the executive of the Province, maintained the respect of his associates. What greater qualifications can any man possess? The best evidence of the worth and character of Colin H. Campbell lies in the fact that he is beloved by his friends and hated by his enemies, of which latter, the old spider, the Free Press, is the most venomous.

A STARTLING INNOVATION

The Organ of Misrepresentation Tells the Truth for Once regarding Its Grit Friends.

It was in commenting on the result of the general elections in 1892, at which the Greenway Government was successful—

The Free Press said:

"The battle has been fought; the enemy has triumphed. To the victors belong the spoils. The opposition fought nobly, and there is no dishonor in the defeat. They would have overcome the 'unfair school cry,' although seriously handicapped by it, but they had little chance when their unworthy foemen *reinforced themselves with boodle and resorted to the most despicable means and methods.* The Government spent thousands of dollars in several constituencies—in fact, literally purchased the election. In every case where the opposition candidates were regarded as winners, money was lavishly used against them and their defeat secured. In every case where the Government considered its champions safe and therefore withheld from them a share of the needful the opposition were victorious. *No more corrupt election has ever been conducted in this or in any other country.* Thousands of dollars were spent to defeat Roblin in Morden, Huston in Manitou, and Wood in Cypress. The only instance where the Ryan and Haney fund failed to do its dirty work was in Brandon, where the plucky young opposition standard-bearer, even against the terrible odds, retired the Hon. James Smart, erstwhile custodian of His Majesty's sealing-wax. *The bribery fund was used in the most unblushing and bare-faced manner,* and should any of those who suffered by it contest the election, *the men who have classed themselves as Christians and purists will be thoroughly exposed and their dishonorable and criminal methods made known to the world.*"

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

A Deceitful Bugaboo designed to Fool the People.

This is a foreign faddism sought to be impressed for political purposes by Mr. Norris and his followers upon the people of Manitoba.

It is inconsistent with our constitution and could not be engrafted upon it without altering its very nature, and is contrary to our ideas, our habits and our traditions, and hence could not be expected to work successfully. It would be cumbersome and also expensive.

It would necessitate a great number of elections being held, which in itself would lead to turmoil and confusion.

It would totally change the character of the Legislature by removing in a large part responsibility for legislation, until the legislative body would soon become little more than a drafting machine.

It would have the effect of delegating the mature views and deliberations of a responsible body to temporary public impulses superinduced by demagogues and passions.

It is a cunning device for imposing upon the people the individual views of the few, and in such a deceiving way as to delude the unthinking into the belief that the matter in issue is one that vitally concerns their welfare and interests, however much the contrary might be the fact. This would be particularly the case in the matter of initiative, which would open the avenue for the promoting of dishonest schemes, and thus a wide field would exist for manipulation and fraud.

The referendum plan is defective in that in its present state of development no provision is made for amending a bill submitted or for striking out a mischievous clause.

It is impossible of intelligent application without the voter familiarizing himself with the character, scope and effect of the legislation he is required to pass upon, which he very rarely would do.

It is unfair, in that the submission of any question to the electorate *prima facie* presupposes that it is objectionable, and hence prejudiced notions are entertained, always most difficult to overcome.

It is unwise on account of the indifference of electors.

It would obliterate or seriously impair the legislative influence by tending to lower the authority, sense and responsibility of legislative bodies.

It would mark the complete reversal of the traditional British form of government.

It is unconstitutional for the Province to enact. Even its constitutionality is now being questioned in the United States in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Switzerland has been pointed to in support of the principle. Their ways and ideas do not in any way correspond to ours. Even in that country, however, there is considerable differences of opinion upon the beneficial results of the system.

The London Spectator recently speaking of the subject of state legislation, says: "Weighed by results, the Swiss initiative and referendum has still to justify its existence. It enables faddists and fanatics to advocate their schemes and theories at the public expense. Moreover, the multiplications of elections and 'votations' is a serious evil and essentially democratic. The oftener people are required to vote the less disposed they seem to profit by the privilege. A Geneva paper lately complained that the polling booths are open as often as the churches. In June last a measure was adopted by the local legislature of the canton, as to which the referendum had been demanded, was rejected by the votes of some four thousand citizens, out of a registered total of eleven thousand, and important national questions are frequently decided by a minority of the electorate."

THE WHOLE PRINCIPLE IS A WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

The features of the initiative and referendum were first adopted by the Commune of Paris in 1793.

Reference need only be made to the horrors of misgovernment that followed that regime: the tyranny of the mob and the guillotine; death without trial; no law but mob law. There it was a ghastly failure. The people ruled for a year or two and produced a Robespierre, and later on a dictator in the person of Napoleon, and shortly after a tyrant in the same individual; and it took the British constitution and the spending of British blood and arms and money to rid the world of that tyrant.

In the United States, in Oregon, they have the measure in force. Of it the leading newspaper in the state, The Oregonian, recently said: "It was not intended that representative government should be abolished by the new system; but it has been abolished by it. Any group of persons from the Cave of Adullam, or other groups of persons of ill-arranged intellects, can propose initiative measures or call a referendum; and there is danger always that the crudest measures may pass into law through the inattention of the voters, or that proper legislative measures may be turned down through the referendum. The situation

is the crank's paradise. It could not have been supposed that there would be so many groups of persons devoted to strange and multifarious crazes. Representative government, after all, is a pretty good thing. Oregon will yet return to it."

THE OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

He says: "The vote upon most measures submitted to the ballot is usually very light. There is not much popular discussion, and the referendum by no means creates quick interest in affairs which its originators hoped to see it excite. It has dulled the sense of responsibility among the legislators, without, in fact, quickening the people to the exercise of any real control of affairs. Where it has been employed it has not produced either progress or enlightenment, leading rather to doubtful experiments and to reactionary displays of prejudice than to really useful legislation. The government must have organs; it cannot act inorganically by masses. It must have a law-making body; it can no more make laws through its voters than it can make laws through its newspapers."

BRITISH FORM OF GOVERNMENT THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

In the book of that eminent writer, Mr. Price Collier, on "England and the English," he says: "Any socialistic sneering or republican ribaldry on the subject of the British system of government must necessarily react on the foolish one who indulges in them. The ready answer is: We are taking charge of one in every five inhabitants of the globe, and one in every five square miles.

"In America, as in other democracies, the mistakes and political troubles have mostly arisen from a wrong interpretation of 'government by the people.' It has never meant and can never be successful when it is interpreted as meaning that each individual shall take an active part in government. That is the catchpenny, doctrine preached from the platform by the demagogue.

"England is the most democratic country in the world, where the rights of the individual are most respected, where the individual is less trammelled by artificial barriers of birth or class jealousy in his efforts to rise, than anywhere else in Christendom."

MEASURE HAS PROVEN A FAILURE IN SASKATCHEWAN.

In an endeavor to flim-flam the people of Saskatchewan by enacting referendum legislation, Mr. Walter Scott, the premier, adroitly attached a string to it so that it could not do any harm, if it did not do any good. Mr. F. J. Dixon, the hired lecturer of the small coterie of individuals in our midst seeking to impress their absurd views on our people, speaking before the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon,

is reported by the Free Press to have said: "The Saskatchewan direct legislation bill was practically useless, as it did not place control of supply of finance in the hands of the people."

Even the question of bringing the warped provisions of the Act into force in Saskatchewan resulted in ignominious failure. On the question as to whether or not the Act should become law being submitted to a vote in November last, out of the total electorate vote of 161,561, only 19.5 per cent. took the trouble to even go to the polls. As under the Act 30 per cent. was necessary to vote affirmatively, the measure failed to carry by a large majority; and Alberta, which passed a similar law to Saskatchewan, has not as yet even voted on the question, and probably never will.

THIS PLANK IN THE GRIT PLATFORM IS A SNARE AND A DELUSION DELIBERATELY PUT FORWARD TO FOOL THE PEOPLE, IF POSSIBLE. IT HAS NO MERIT, AND IS IMPOSSIBLE OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION, THE MOST LIBERAL IN THE WIDE WORLD. OBLIVION SHOULD BE ITS DESTINY.

SIR RODMOND'S VIEWS ON INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

(Extract from speech of 1912 in Legislature.)

"I am absolutely and unalterably opposed to this principle because it is inapplicable, because it is unwarranted, because it is socialistic, and because it is un-British.

"We have a perfect machinery of government. Any alteration by way of addition or subtraction would throw it out of balance and destroy that perfection and symmetry of which all British subjects are proud.

"Those who are pushing this propaganda—their eyes are riveted on the republican form of government. They look to foreign countries for inspiration; we Conservatives look to London.

"Government may change, ministers come and go, but the pledged faith of the government under the British system is always respected and cannot be changed or altered. That is why there is no necessity under British governments for the initiative and referendum.

"We believe we have the best system of government in the world. We do not want the elements and adjuncts of republicanism that have been found inadequate. We take our stand absolutely and unequivocally upon the British constitution and ideals of government."

LIBERAL CORRUPTION IN GIMLI WAS RAMPANT AT LAST BYE-ELECTION

Prominent Liberals connected with Gross Outrages in Gimli Bye- Election Campaign

At the last session of the Legislature grave charges of corruption and wrongdoing in the Gimli bye-election were presented and substantiated, involving three opposition members of the Legislature: T. H. Johnson, member for Winnipeg West; S. Hart Green, member for Winnipeg North, and Wm. Molloy, member for La Verandrye, all of whom took an active part in the contest.

According to the sworn testimony of a number of electors, these members of the Legislature were respectively guilty during the bye-election, of handling funds, of distributing liquor, or of hiring workers in the Liberal cause, or of buying votes. One outstanding charge against Mr. Molloy, according to the affidavits tabled in the House by Mr. Taylor, was to the effect that he was the moving spirit in a drunken orgy, which lasted all of one night in Gimli, and closed up in the early morning with a free fight.

The sworn evidence also conveyed serious charges against other Liberal workers in the interests of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate, including the bribery and intimidation of electors, corruption with liquor, the giving of bottles of whiskey, and of all manner of articles, from beer to flour, for the purchase of votes.

The charge against S. Hart Green was that he had represented himself as a member of the Dominion Government, and had intimidated electors by telling that if they did not vote for the Liberal candidate he would see that they did not get patents for their homesteads. The charge conveyed, also in the sworn testimony laid on the table of the House, against T. H. Johnson, was that he had handled certain funds for defraying expenses of the campaign.

The charges are the more significant inasmuch as they were accompanied by names and dates; and the entire list of affidavits were laid upon the table of the Legislature and thereby became public documents and a standing indictment against Liberalism in Manitoba. Moreover, agency was established, according to these documents, between the Liberal candidate and the alleged corruptors of the electorate.

Glaring instances of manufactured evidence on the part of those at the back of the Liberal charges were substantiated by the affidavits quoted by Mr. Taylor, in which it was shown that Adam E. Ross, a provincial constable, charged with buying drinks in the Gimli hotel on a certain date, swore that he had never been in Gimli constituency in five years past; also, in regard to the charge that the Taylor committee rooms at Ashern were well stocked with whiskey and cigars, etc., it was shown in this connection that the Conservatives had had no committee rooms at all in the town of Ashern.

THE SWORN EVIDENCE OF GRIT CORRUPTION.

Bredin, perennial Grit candidate, is involved.

I, Nykola Braszczuk, of Komarno post office, in the said electoral district of Gimli, make oath and say:

1. That I am an elector of the said electoral district of Gimli, and voted at the said by-election on May 12th, A.D. 1913.

2. That I know Bredin, who was actively employed as agent for and on behalf of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate at said by-election.

3. That on or about May 8th, 1913, he came to ask me to work for Arni Eggertson.

4. That he paid me \$33 for electioneering.

5. That I have seen that he, Mr. Bredin, also paid to Paul Szmigieloski, \$10, and Frank Sirota, \$5, for their votes.

6. This affidavit is given by me voluntarily without any reward, or promise of reward, or any inducement of any kind or nature being made to me with a view to obtaining same or to induce me to give same.—N. BRASZZUK.

 CAPTAIN JONASON'S LIQUOR.

In the matter of a by-election in the electoral district of Gimli, on the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1913:

I, John Oddleifson, of Arborg post office.

I voted at the said by-election on May 12th, 1913;

And I, the undersigned, myself drove eight (8) days with Captain Sigtrigur Jonason before and over the said by-election on May 12th, 1913.

And Captain S. Jonason always had a good supply of whisky in the buggy, which he used for the said election of the said electoral district of Gimli and which I drank myself while driving.—J. S. ODDLEIFSSON.

 WOOD'S MONEY AND BOOZE.

I, Mike Hladun, of Arborg post office, in the said electoral district of Gimli, farmer, make oath and say:

1. That I am an elector of the said electoral district of Gimli, and voted at the said by-election on May 12th, A.D. 1913.

That I know R. J. Wood, who was actively employed as agent for and on behalf of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate at said by-election.

3. That on May 12th, 1913, the said R. J. Wood met me at Arborg when I was on my way to Kreuzberg to cast my vote, and offered to pay my railroad fare to Kreuzberg in consideration of my vote for Arni Eggertson. This offer was rejected by me; and further—

5. That at the same time the said R. J. Wood gave me one bottle of whiskey on condition that I would use my influence for Arni Eggertson.—MIKE HLADUN.

MONEY AND WHISKEY.

I, Mike Humeny, of Arborg post office, in the electoral district of Gimli, farmer, make oath and say:

1. That I am an elector of the said electoral district of Gimli, and voted at the said by-election on May 12th, A.D. 1913.

2. That I know R. J. Wood, who was actively employed as agent for and on behalf of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate, at said by-election.

3. That on May 12th, 1913, the said R. J. Wood met me at Arborg, when I was on my way to Kreuzberg to cast my vote, and offered to pay my railway fare to Kreuzberg in consideration of my vote for Arni Eggertson.

4. That at the same time the said R. J. Wood gave me two bottles of whiskey on condition that I would use my influence for Arni Eggertson.—MIKE HUMENY.

WAS BUYING VOTES.

I, Benjamin Sanderson, of Fairford post office, in the said electoral district of Gimli, make oath and say:

1. That I am an elector of the said electoral district of Gimli and voted at the said by-election on May 12th, A.D. 1913.

2. That I know Johan Thorarinsen, who was actively employed as agent for and on behalf of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate at said by-election.

3. That I met the said Johan Thorarinsen at Fairford on May 10th and May 19th, 1913, and he, Johan Thorarinsen, asked me to come and vote for the Liberal candidate and promised to pay me for it.

4. That after I polled my vote I came to Johan Thorarinsen's house. Mr. McKenzie, agent for the Liberal candidate, was in Johan Thorarinsen's house at the time, and said Johan Thorarinsen told me what he, Johan Thorarinsen, promised me for my vote, was over at the store. Then I went over to the store and he, Johan Thorarinsen, gave me a half sack of flour—BENJAMIN SANDERSON.

THIS IS ON ALEX. McCURDY.

1. William Sutherland, of the village of Ashern, in the said electoral division of Gimli, blacksmith, make oath and say as follows:

1. I am an elector in the said electoral division of Gimli, and voted at said by-election on the said May 12th, 1913, for the Liberal candidate; Arni Eggertson.

2. That one Alex. McCurdy was the organizer and chief worker for the Liberal party in and around the said village of Ashern at the said by-election.

3. The said Alex. McCurdy was dispensing and distributing intoxicating liquors to the electors in the said village and district both prior to and on the said day of election for the purpose of influencing the said electors to vote for the said Liberal candidate.

4. The said Alex. McCurdy sent me down to the city of Winnipeg on the Saturday before the election to gather together a number of voters who were in Winnipeg. The said Alex. McCurdy supplied me with money for tickets and liquor to be supplied to the said voters and also provided me with money to pay to the said voters. Pursuant to my instructions, I took a number of voters from Winnipeg to Ashern on election day, at which point they voted under the direct supervision of the said Alex. McCurdy, Liberal organizer aforesaid.

5. I bought liquor from Hunter, hotelkeeper, at Oak Point, under instructions from the said McCurdy to supply these voters, all of which money I got for that express purpose from the said Alex. McCurdy.—WM. SUTHERLAND.

EGGERTSON'S DANCE.

I, Joseph de Laronde, of the post office of Oak Point, in the Province of Manitoba, farmer, do solemnly declare that:

1. That, on May 10th, A.D. 1913, being the Saturday night before the election above mentioned, Mr. Molloy, member of the provincial Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, and other workers in the interests of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate, made arrangements for a dance and entertainment at my house, situated in the said electoral division of Gimli, which was held on the said tenth day of May, A.D. 1913, and the said Molloy supplied a large quantity of whiskey, beer, cigars and other refreshments which the said Molloy and others served to a large number of men and women who danced all night and until it was broken up by a fight. When I asked Mr. Molloy to take his friends away, as I did not want any fighting on Sunday morning, the said Molloy and other Liberal workers stated that the said entertainment was held in the interests of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate, and everyone who attended thereat, including myself, were well aware of the object in holding said dance and entertainment. A representative of the Winnipeg Free Press was there taking in the dance.

2. The said Molloy paid me \$7 for bringing the whiskey and beer to my house, and he further promised me the sum of \$5; and he requested me to vote for the said Liberal candidate, Arni Eggertson.

3. At the said dance the said Molloy and other Liberal workers actively canvassed those who attended thereat for the purpose of obtaining their votes for the Liberal candidate.—JOSEPH DE LARONDE.

S. HART GREEN WAS ACTIVE.

I, Daniel Toribak, of Poplar Field post office, in the electoral district of Gimli, farmer, make oath and say:

1. That I am an elector of the electoral district of Gimli, in the Province of Manitoba, and voted at the bye-election held in the said electoral district on the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1913.

2. That I know S. Hart Green, member of the Manitoba Legislature, and a resident of the city of Winnipeg in Manitoba.

3. That the said S. Hart Green was in the vicinity of Chatfield post office, being situated in polling district 11 of said electoral district, for two days prior to and during the day of the said bye-election and was actively engaged canvassing the electors during the said three days in the interests of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate at said bye-election.

4. That during the said three days—namely, the tenth, eleventh and twelfth days of May, A.D. 1913, the said S. Hart Green, in my presence and in my hearing, told a number of the electors on different occasions that he was a member of the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada and that unless the said electors voted for the said Arni Eggertson he, the said S. Hart Green, would see that the electors to whom he was then speaking, did not receive the patents for their homesteads.

5. The said electors are nearly all Ruthenians by nationality, and are ignorant of the ways of this country, and believed the said S. Hart Green when he made the statement mentioned in the last preceding paragraph of this my affidavit.

6. That the said S. Hart Green, to my knowledge, hired a number of men to canvass the electors and solicit votes for the said Arni Eggertson, and that these men so hired by the said S. Hart Green went through the electors in that district distributing whisky to the said electors.—DANIEL TORIBAK.

JOHNSON'S NAME ENTERS.

I, Johann Thorarensen, of the District of Fairford, in the Electoral District of Gimli, in the Province of Manitoba, farmer, make oath and say as follows:—

1. That I am a resident of the electoral district of Gimli aforesaid and was a resident at the time of the bye-election held in the electoral district of Gimli on the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1913.

2. That I know Magnus Markusson who was actively employed as agent for and on behalf of Arni Eggertson, the Liberal candidate, at said bye-election.

3. That on the fifth day of May, A.D. 1913, I was hired by the said Magnus Markusson to work in the interests of the said Arni Eggertson at said election, and was promised pay for said work and received on account of wages to be earned the sum of five dollars (\$5).

4. That any instructions from the said Magnus Markusson were to work myself for the said Arni Eggertson, and to induce others to vote for the said Eggertson.

5. That the said Magnus Markusson sent me to the office of the executive of the Liberal Association in Winnipeg, in the Chamber of Commerce building, where I went, and there saw one Fred Woodrow, who told me that there was no money on hand and also that he had nothing to do with the Gimli bye-election, and sent me to the office of T. H. Johnson, M.P.P., to get my money.

6. I have a claim in connection with the work done by me under said instructions from the said Markusson for thirty-six dollars (\$36) and recently asked the said Arni Eggertson for payment of this amount, when I was sent by the said Arni Eggertson to T. H. Johnson, who, Mr. Eggertson informed me, was looking after the closing and settling of all claims against him, the said Arni Eggertson, in connection with the Gimli bye-election; and in accordance with said instructions I interviewed the said T. H. Johnson and asked him to pay said account, when he stated he would look into the matter of my claim and let me know later what could be done.

7. Subsequently, about six days after the said bye-election, I met the said Magnus Markusson on Portage avenue in the City of Winnipeg, and he told me that he went out into the electoral district of Gimli to work in the interests of the said Arni Eggertson and that he had given to him to use in connection with the said work the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars (\$315) and a case of whiskey, and that on his return to Winnipeg he had only two dollars and eighty-five cents (\$2.85) left.—JOHANN THORARENSEN.

DENIES JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

I, Charles Gerrie, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, inspector, do solemnly declare:

1. That I am informed that one, Thomas H. Johnson, member of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, stated in the legislature on Friday, the sixth of February, 1914, that I informed parties that I had been using liquor in the Scotch Bay district.

2. I deny the said statement absolutely, and further say that I was not in the Scotch Bay district during the election in Gimli, and that I never made any statement to any parties that I was using liquor in the said district or in any other district in the said constituency.—CHARLES GERRIE.

ROSS MAKES DENIAL.

I, Adam Ross, of the town of Virden, in the Province of Manitoba, provincial constable, do solemnly swear and declare:

1. I am informed that one, Thomas H. Johnson, a member of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, on Friday, the sixth day of February, 1914, made certain statements in reference to my action in the Gimli bye-election in May last, and his report in the Manitoba Free Press of the seventh of February, 1914, is stated as follows: "Ross, Adam E., provincial constable, at Gimli during election, promised elector \$25 in road work. Bought drinks for Taylor in bar of the Gimli hotel, May 9th. Produced handcuffs and threatened arrest of those not supporting Taylor. Offered elector money to support Taylor."

2. I deny absolutely all of the above-mentioned statements, and say that there is not one word of truth in any of them, and further, that I have not been in the town of Gimli for over five years.--
A. E. Ross.

NAILS ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

I, Nelson Armstrong, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, road inspector, do solemnly swear and declare:

1. I am informed that one, Thomas H. Johnson, a member of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, on Friday, the sixth day of February, 1914, made certain statements in the legislature regarding my conduct in the Gimli bye-election which took place in May, 1913, and I find that the report of his statements, as they appear in the Manitoba Free Press of Saturday, the seventh day of February, 1914, is as follows: "Armstrong, provincial road inspector, worked for Taylor at Ashern. Told elector was using road argument. Offered elector \$10 and improved road if he would vote for Taylor. Used threats to elector that roads would not be improved if Taylor were defeated."

2. I deny absolutely that there is any truth in any of the statements above recited charging me with improper conduct.

3. I deny absolutely that I ever told any elector that I was using the road argument, and there is no truth in such a statement, no matter by whomsoever made.

4. I deny absolutely that I ever offered any elector in the said constituency \$10 and an improved road if he would vote for Taylor, and there is no truth in such statement, no matter by whomsoever made.

5. I deny absolutely that I used threats to any elector in the said constituency that roads would not be improved if Taylor were defeated, and there is no truth in any such statement, no matter by whomsoever made.—NELSON ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Taylor refutes Charges against Himself and the Government.

(Speech in Legislature, Feb. 11th, 1914.)

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to occupy the attention of the House for a little time upon a matter which has been brought before this House in the course of debate. As the matter is before the courts, it is not quite proper that it should be discussed, yet, seeing that certain members have taken advantage of the debate to do so, it rests upon me to make some reply. The members on the opposite side might think that I was not treating them with proper courtesy were I to pass over what they have said in silence.

"At the time I entered the contest in Gimli, it was stated from the Liberal platform that the Roblin administration was tottering to a fall. After the election was over, the tottering did not appear so noticeable as it looked before. I had the largest majority ever given a candidate in a rural constituency in this province, and my opponent lost his deposit. At once commenced a campaign of slander and abuse, and false statements that have never been excelled. The papers were kept full of the most slanderous statements regarding what took place in that constituency.

OPPOSITION CHARGES.

"The leader of the Opposition stated that a letter had been written on behalf of the government promising \$1,000 to the municipality of Coldwell, and he even went so far as to say that I had shown him that letter myself. I may, as he says, be a little unsophisticated, but I am not so simple that, if I carried such a letter, I should show it to him. As a matter of fact, such a letter was never written. (Applause.) What the Opposition leader really did see was a circular gotten out by the reeve of that municipality without my knowledge. Further, I can say in all truth that neither this government, nor any of its members, knew anything about such a circular. The member for Lanisdowne created, by his statement in this House, an entirely wrong impression, which might be conveyed outside of this House also. He was either reckless in his statements, or made a deliberate attempt to state something in this House calculated to mislead.

WHAT OCCURRED.

"Now, I want to state exactly what occurred with regard to roads. I stated from the platform in the campaign that the Government of Manitoba had decided upon a forward policy in regard to roads. I knew that to be the fact, and had the authority of the first minister for the statement. I further said that that policy would be proceeded with entirely independently of whether I were elected or not. The policy would go on just the same if I were defeated. (Applause.)

"Gimli being a needy constituency, I said, must necessarily share in that advance policy with regard to roadmaking. I listened to the Opposition leader speaking at one point and deploring the condition of the roads in Gimli, and assuring the electors that if he were leading a government, matters would be different. Now, what do we find? As soon as work is done in Gimli, he denounces the expenditure, and endeavors to make as light of it as possible. I wish to say this, Mr. Speaker: If I should never sit in this House again, I shall always be proud of the fact that I was able, in some degree, to assist in securing the expenditure of money for good roads in Gimli.

"I am glad to say that I was able to secure a reasonable grant for the construction of roads in that constituency.

ROADS ARE NECESSARY.

"Gimli is a rough, wooded country, with many sloughs, streams and muskegs. The building of roads there requires time and money. In the newer districts in the last eighteen months over 2,500 homesteads were taken. It is a large constituency, comprising one-eighth of the area of the Province of Manitoba, without the added territory. Settlers coming in there to begin life are up against a serious problem. They can't tax homesteads until the patent is issued, and then they are too poor for a while to stand anything more than a moderate tax. For some time they must be assisted. It is demanded that we get more immigration, and when we get desirable immigration, there is nothing left for us but to see to their necessities and give them good roads for marketing their produce and also for the purpose of sending their children to school for education. In many places it is impossible for children to go to school without going through sloughs and up to the neck in mud and water."

"With the good roads, hundreds are now able to go to school, and I feel glad that I have been able to do what I have done in securing a reasonable grant for good roads. I shall be sorry, indeed, if the criticism indulged in prevents a further share for Gimli in the coming years."

Mr. Taylor went on to thank the Liberal organ for printing a list of the expenditures, so that he might send it to his constituents. It saved the trouble of getting out a departmental list, while there was so great a rush of work in the public works department.

"The Free Press," he said, "placed a big heading upon what it cost to elect me in Gimli.—This expenditure had nothing to do with my election in Gimli. As soon as I was elected I found deputations visiting me every day—coming in by all railroads and by almost every train—delegations numbering upwards of anywhere from two to twenty-five. They had their plans and petitions, and I was able in every case to take them to the department and let them state their case. If the works asked were of sufficient importance, an engineer was sent out there to report, and if he reported favorably, the department made what grant it thought reasonable. The foremen were employed, at the suggestion of the communities, and were instructed to employ every man who would work at the fair price paid by the department. There was no discrimination. The foreman worked also, and was paid extra for keeping time and books and the like."

KNEW WHAT WAS WANTED.

"Something has been said by the Opposition leader about the necessity for an elaborate system of roads. I hold that the people on the spot know better what is needed than any member sitting in the House."

(Applause). Next it is said that the work should be let by contract. The people up there are too poor, in that new country, as yet, to take contracts, and to take in a Winnipeg contractor would be manifestly unfair to the people in those new districts, who need to get the work to tide them over until they get returns from their farming operations. What we aim at is to give them what they ask—make the roads passable. They would rather have the sloughs filled up and the roads made passable than have any number of elaborate systems started at the present time.

LIBERAL TACTICS.

"Now, there has been a great deal said on the other side of the House about alleged irregular tactics in reference to the Gimli election. The Free Press and its echo, the Tribune, have had a great deal to say. The tactics employed by Liberals in every election ever held in Canada, have been corrupt, consistently corrupt, though they pose as the party of purity. Ballot box stuffing, and so on, is old history, but I can deal with recent history that will show that the Liberal party is still the same old party as it ever was.

"The honorable member for West Winnipeg has been pleased to produce a long list of statements, charging a good many irregularities and saying that he can prove it all. The Tribune says he is to be congratulated on his service to the public. It says that he has produced in the legislature the evidence gathered by judges. There is no limit to what they will say.

STORY REFUTED.

"A statement has been made, regarding one of our best policemen, Mr. Adam Ross. Let us see what Mr. Ross has to say about that." (Mr. Taylor here read statements on oath by Mr. Ross, Charles Gerrie, and Nelson Armstrong, refuting charges made by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Taylor further refuting the story that he had given whiskey to electors). "He had been a total abstainer all his life," he said, "and would probably remain so. He had never treated any man. Any irregularities that had been committed had been committed without his knowledge or consent.

"The stories told," he said, "are so enormous in character as to refute themselves. I never saw a man getting treated. I never saw but two men drunk throughout the campaign, and they both came out of the Liberal committee rooms in Ashern—the Carson Dairy Company's place. They went staggering down the street, slugging and knocking people down, and had to be carried off and hidden by friends."

Sir Rodmond Roblin—"Drinking Carson's milk." (Laughter).

HAD NO COMMITTEE ROOM.

Mr. Taylor "It is also said that in Ashern there were dozens of bottles lying around the Conservative committee rooms. I didn't have any committee rooms in Ashern. (Loud laughter and applause).

As to why I should remain in this House with the charges against me in the press. If I had the shadow of doubt that I was not elected by an overwhelming majority of the electors of that constituency, I would not stay in this House one minute. I had 900 majority. The former member, Mr. Baldwinson, had about 400. I asked my friends at every poll how it was likely to turn out, and the estimated poll majorities and the one minority predicted turned out as estimated in nearly every case. If there was irregular work, is it admitted by my honorable friend opposite that there are 450 Liberals in Gimli whose votes can be bought with a drink of whiskey? If that is the case, why entrust any power to the Liberals. But I don't believe that, for I am as sure as I am standing here that I was elected by a majority—an overwhelming majority of the free and honest electors of Gimli.

URGE CLEANING UP.

"The honorable members opposite have collected evidence, and urge a cleaning up of the whole matter. I might say that we have evidence on this side of the House, upon which to demand a clean-up of the matter. The member for West Winnipeg did not give names of those who signed his affidavits, but I propose to give everything, and will lay all my affidavits upon the table of this House."

Mr. Taylor here read the affidavits, amid repeated applause from the House and galleries, and concluded by saying:

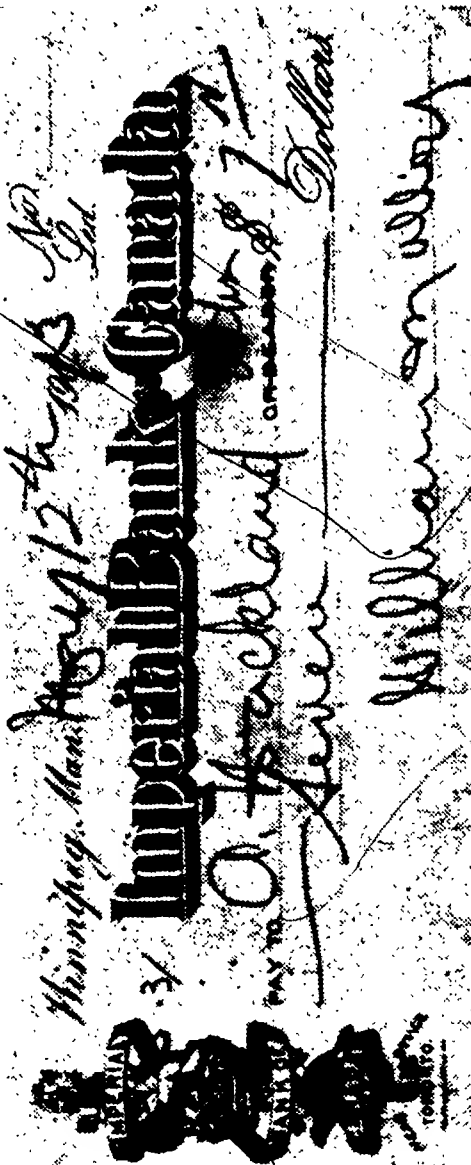
"No one knows better than myself that two wrongs do not make a right, but there is an old equity principle that the man who comes into court must come with clean hands." (Hear, hear). "My honorable friends are anxious to have a cleaning-up. So am I. We want this matter cleaned up. I shall have delight in doing all possible toward the cleaning up. To this end I have a proposition to make to the leader of the Opposition. If he will withdraw the matter from the courts, I will ask the first minister to move for the whole matter to go before the privileges and elections committee to be inquired into, and I will myself second the motion. Before the courts we cannot subpoena Mr. Molloy and other members of this House, but with a committee of the House we can inquire into every phase."

The suggestion was not taken advantage of by the Opposition.

When Mr. Taylor closed his speech, he was greeted with cheers from the government benches and from the gallery.

MOLLOY CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.

One of Molloy's Cheques used, in Gimli Bye-Election.



Startling Feature of Corrupt Practices Brought Home to Liberal
Member for La Verandrye.

The following is a copy of the affidavit of A. Hackland, in connection therewith, as read in the House by Mr. Taylor, viz.:—

“Province of Manitoba:

“In the matter of an election for the electoral division of Gimli, held under the provisions of the Manitoba Election Act, on the twelfth day of May, 1913,

“I, A. Hackland, of the town of Oak Point, in the Province of Manitoba, do hereby solemnly declare:

“1. That, on or about the twelfth day of May, 1913, I received from William Molloy, member of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, a cheque for \$7 on the Imperial Bank of Canada, said cheque being drawn in my favor.

“2. That the said cheque was given to me by the said William Molloy, for drawing people to a dance, which was held at the house of Joseph de Laronde, at Oak Point, and the said William Molloy accompanied me and the people in the rig to the said dance.

“And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

“Declared before me at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this sixteenth day of February, 1914.

“A. HACKLAND.

“ANGUS PRITCHARD,

“A Commissioner in B.R., etc.”

THE GRIT 1910 CONVENTION

What even the "Winnipeg Tribune" thought of It.

(Extract from Editorial Comment March 21st, 1910.)

A Liberal convention has been called to meet in this city next month for the purpose of selecting a leader and adopting a Provincial Platform.

Mr. Edward Brown is still looked upon as the head of the party.

During the session just closed Mr. T. C. Norris has led the Opposition in the House.

Mr. Isaac Campbell, K.C., is mentioned as a possible leader.

Of the three names mentioned Mr. Brown has the advantage of having led the late campaign. Mr. Brown struck the hardest blow at his own leadership when, during the last Dominion election, he defended those things in the Ottawa administration which he so recently had criticized in the Provincial Government. *He almost hopelessly compromised himself.*

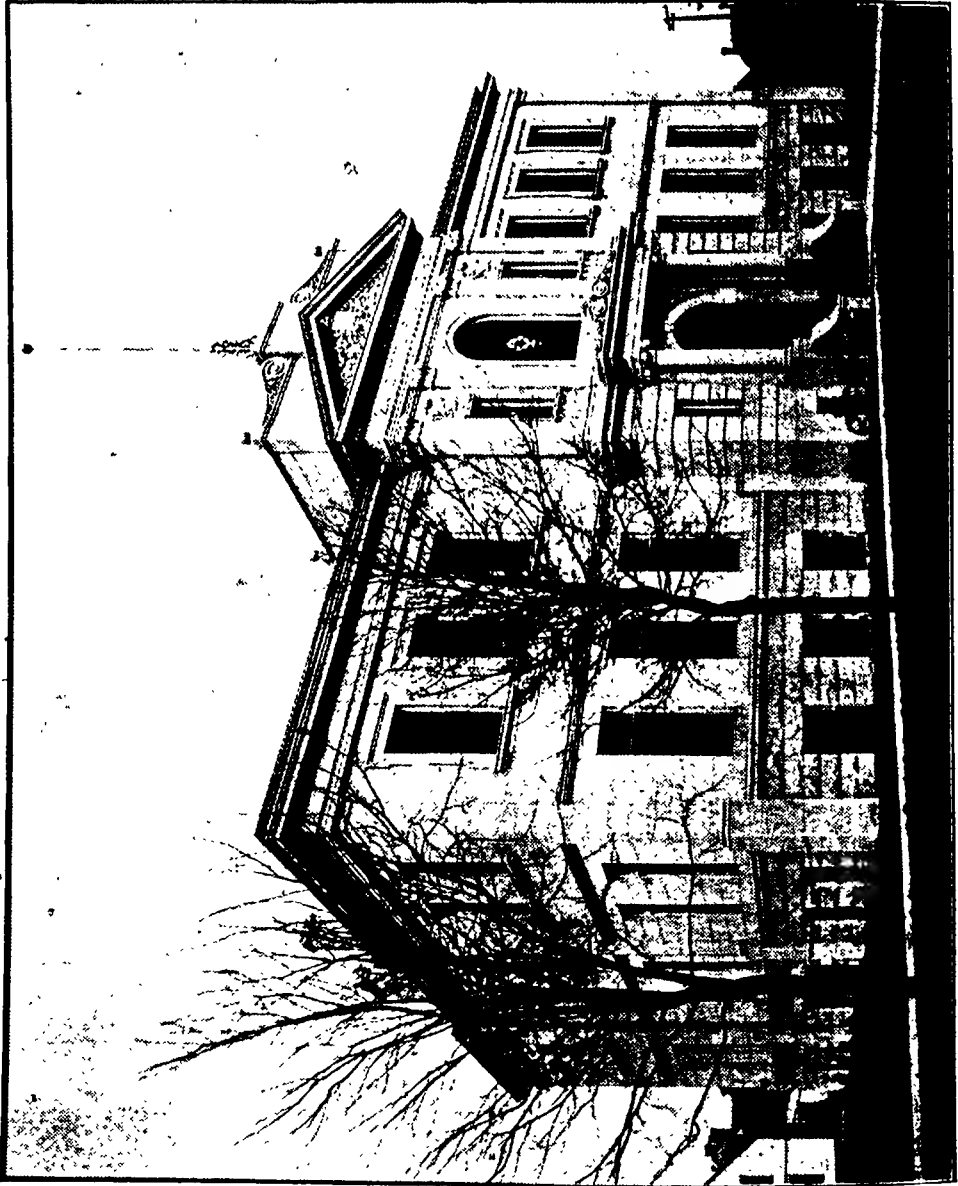
The same might be said of Mr. Norris, a servant of the Ottawa Government, and other members on the Opposition side of the local House, who have held retainers in a business way from the central government.

Heretofore these Liberal conventions have registered their approval of the conduct of the Government at Ottawa, when every delegate has known in his heart that the Laurier administration has been marked by corruption and rottenness unparalleled in Canadian history.

Will the delegates to the approaching convention denounce in one breath the shortcomings of the Roblin Government, and in the next endorse the same shortcomings in the Ottawa Government?

Dr. Armstrong, during the recent session, disclaimed any intention of defending some of the wrongs at Ottawa, but let someone submit a resolution whitewashing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he will vote for it.

The inconsistency of the local Liberals arouses suspicion. When they promise honest government in Manitoba, and at the same time support dishonest government at Ottawa, they are not taken seriously; they should not be taken seriously.



LAND TITLES OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

FINE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

The several public buildings erected by the present Government in the past fourteen years stand out prominently to their credit. It is admitted on all sides, for it cannot be denied, that the class of buildings that have been erected are models of their kind from a point of view of construction and effectiveness for the purposes intended. The expenditure on this account alone total over seven million dollars.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The people of the Province have particular reason to be proud of the Agricultural College, upon which over three million dollars has been expended. It is claimed and admitted to be the most complete and best equipped Agricultural College on the continent of America, and probably in the world. Although the expenditure made by the Government has been large, the Government are confident that the outlay on the dissemination of agricultural information throughout the Province will be more than compensated. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government for over twenty-one years, a recent visitor to the Province, stated in the Public Press:—"I believe I can say the new Agricultural College of Manitoba is the best equipped in the world to-day." This is the opinion of all competent authorities.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

This magnificent edifice is now in course of construction, and when completed will not only be adequate to meet the requirements of the Province for many years to come, but be a credit to the Province.

THE NEW ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

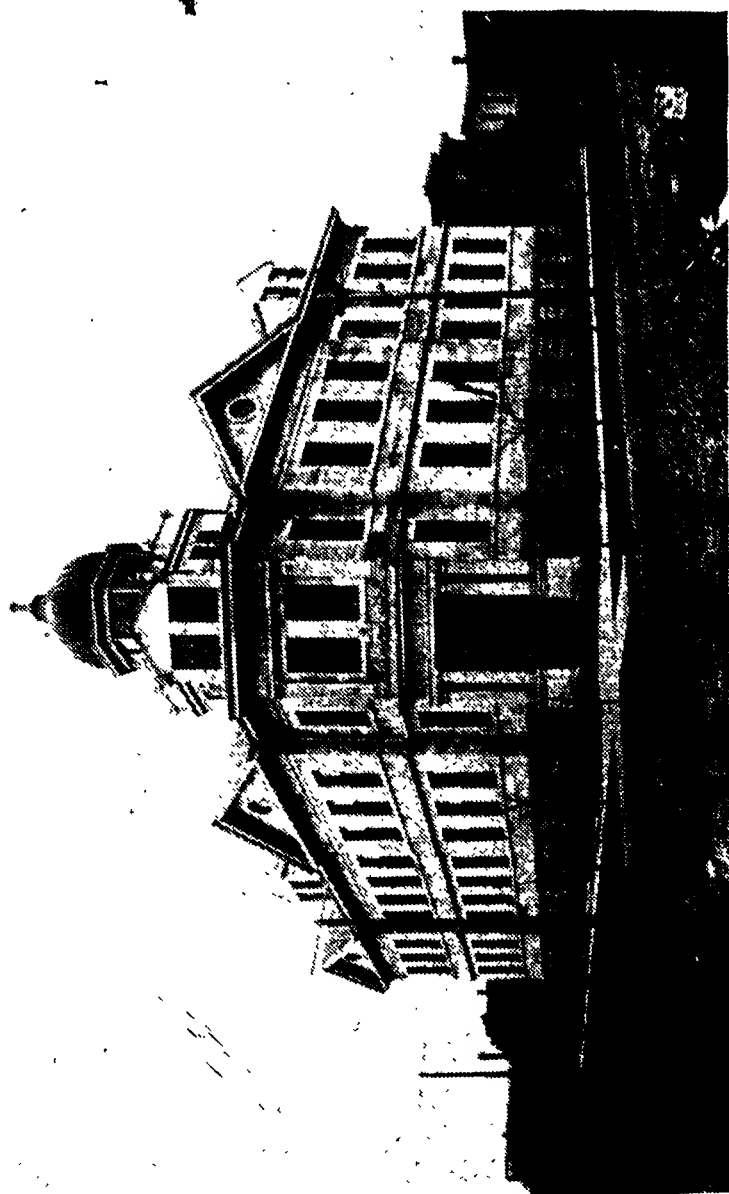
These, erected at Brandon and Selkirk, are commodious and modern structures in every respect, and are on a par with all public buildings erected by the Government.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

These are in course of erection in the City of Winnipeg, and in architectural design and appearance, suffer nothing in comparison with similar structures in any part of the Dominion. It is believed that the accommodation, which will be provided when the buildings are completed will suffice for many years to come.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Industrial School at Portage la Prairie has been substantially added to by the erection of an entirely new building, rendered necessary by growing necessities. Here ample accommodation is accorded



NORMAL SCHOOL, WINNIPEG.

for receiving boys who have proved too difficult to be reformed in any other way than by a few years of firm but kindly discipline in an institution. Here every provision is made for the successful training of such youths; they are taught a trade, attend school, learn farm work, and kept entirely separate from contact with adult criminals. For an institution of the kind the whole environment of the place is ideal, and the work designed to be accomplished by its establishment, the moral reclamation of the young and their necessary instruction to enable them to earn an honest livelihood in the world, is indeed a most worthy one, and a duty that the State owes to society.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Commodious buildings have also been erected in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and Brandon to appropriately provide for this branch of educational work. All are substantial structures.

LAND TITLES BUILDINGS.

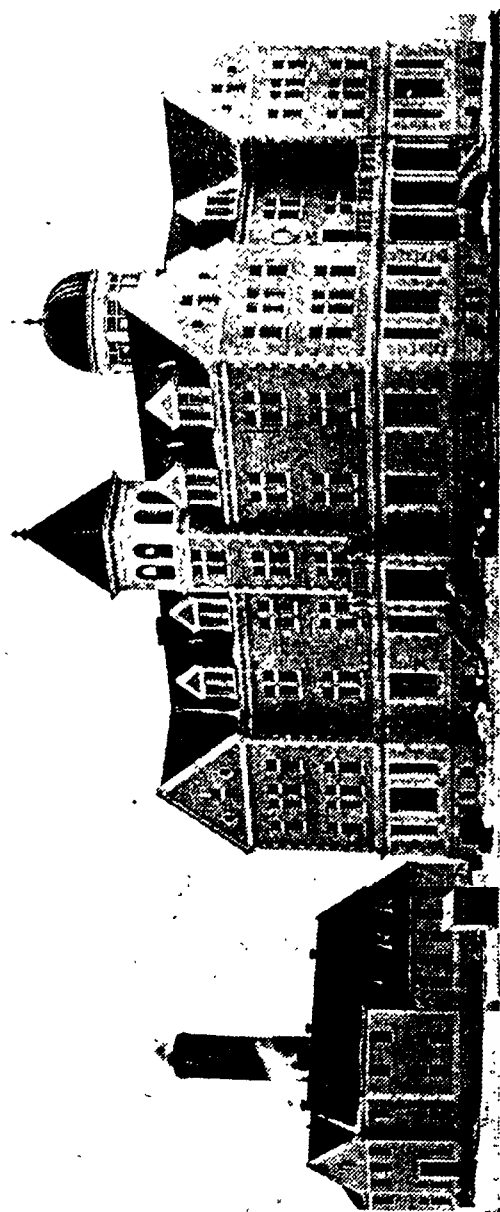
In addition to erecting the fine fireproof building in the City of Winnipeg substantial improvements have been made in the other land titles buildings in the Province.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

This building has been augmented by the addition of a new building known as "McFadden Hall." The work will shortly be continued in the old agricultural buildings adjacent to Winnipeg, on the south side of the Assiniboine River, to which considerable improvements are being made. The Portage Avenue site will then be disposed of, which the Government believe will realize a very substantial sum.

And still the development goes on. This year the Government contemplate expending nearly three million dollars more in erecting and still further improving the public buildings of the Province.

WAS THERE EVER SUCH A SATISFACTORY SHOW-
ING OF ANY GOVERNMENT!!!

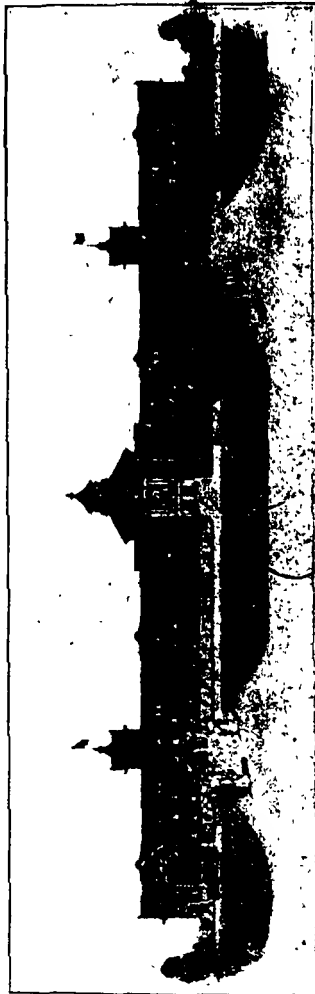


INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, PORTAGE.



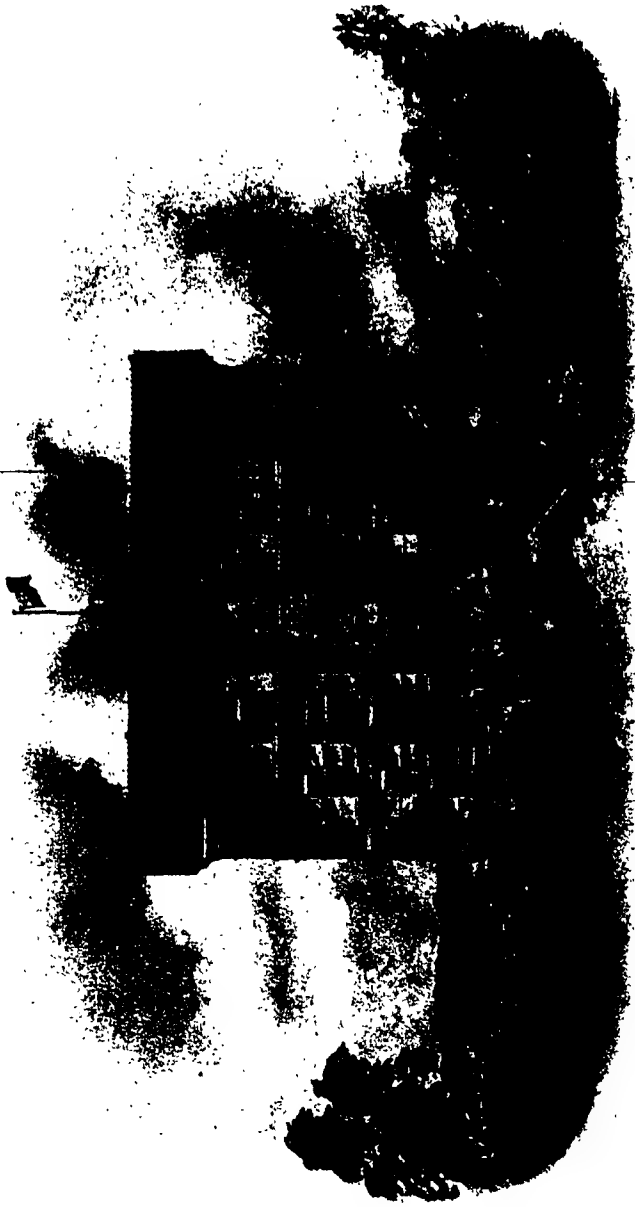
MANTOVA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

This building contains the President's office, the Bursar's office, the Registrar's office, the Dept. of Field Husbandry, the Library, the Museum and Class Rooms



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
 GIRLS' RESIDENCE AUDITORIUM BOYS' RESIDENCE

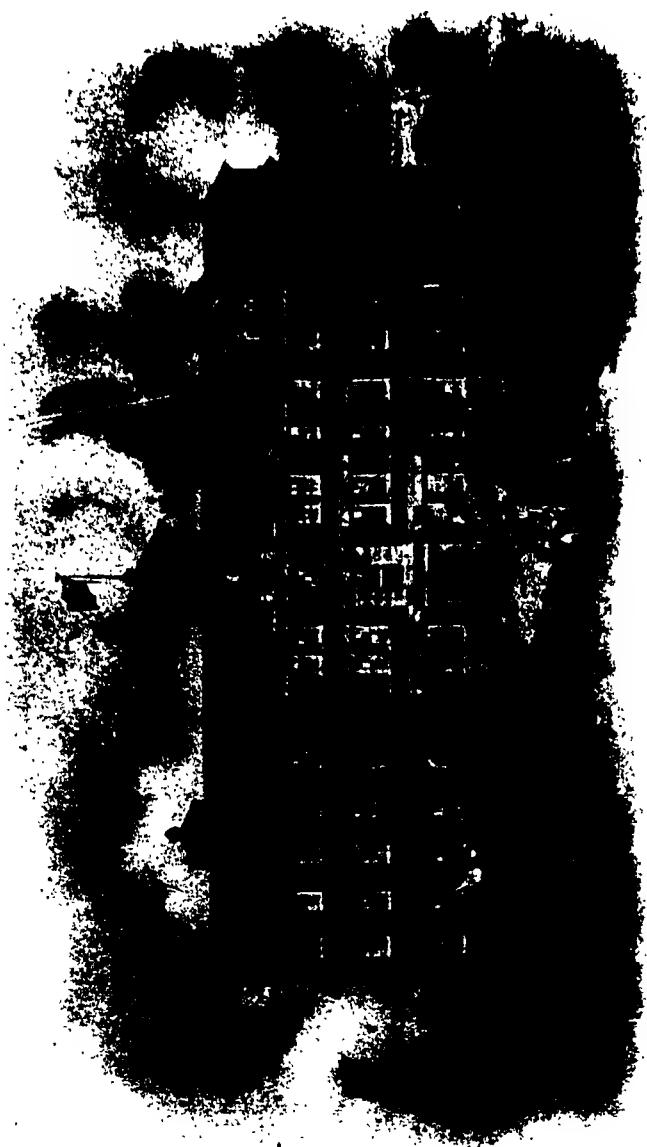
This building is 533 feet long, is four storeys high, has four wings to the rear, and is fireproof throughout. It will have accommodation for 350 boys and 200 girls. The dining room will seat 600, and the splendid auditorium in the centre of the building, 1,200. It has two gymnasiums and two swimming pools, and there is a hospital in each residence.



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—NEW CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS BUILDING



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—NEW HORTICULTURE AND BIOLOGY BUILDING



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—NEW STOCK-JUDGING PAVILION AND VETERINARY SCIENCE LABORATORY



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—NEW POWER HOUSE.



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
STUDENT BODY ASSEMBLED IN COLLEGE AUDITORIUM (DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES)

PROTECTION OF WORKMEN

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The important question of securing to workmen certain protective rights and privileges in case of injuries received while engaged in their ordinary employment, became an important question a few years ago. The Government while appreciating the importance of the subject, found it difficult to harmonize the several interests involved so that no injustice would be done to either class, that is, the employer and the employee. A Bill was presented for the consideration of the Legislature in 1908, founded largely on the English Act. Upon consideration it was found that many of the provisions could not be made effective in a Province of the character of Manitoba. Hence at the request of the Premier, the Bill was withdrawn, he promising to appoint an independent commission to take evidence and fully inquire into and report upon the subject. This Commission was appointed, and consisted of capable and unbiassed men. Judge Locke, of Morden, well-known for his legal and other attainments, was made chairman. Voluminous evidence was taken and a report made. A Bill was prepared, based upon the report of the Commissioners, and passed at the 1910 session of the Legislature. It meets with the approval of all interested. The Government dealt with the question in its usual businesslike and straightforward manner, to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

Every interest concerned is satisfied with the Bill enacted by the Roblin Government—both the employer of labor and the employee—the fullest possible protection has been afforded to all classes.

BUILDING TRADES.

In 1912 an Act for the protection of those engaged in building trades was passed at the request of the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg. At the 1914 session of the Legislature the provisions of the Act were considerably amplified so as to afford greater protection to workmen, particularly as regards the construction of scaffolding, staging, and the use of hoists, ladders and other like appliances.

HAIL INSURANCE

The Government gave this matter attention at the 1914 Session of the Legislature. The provisions of the Act are made optional of exercise by rural municipalities upon a favorable vote of the people, but it is required that at least twenty-five municipalities shall signify their assent by by-law as aforesaid before the Act shall come into force. The Bill was passed by the Legislature at the request of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, and it remains for municipalities to "try out" its provisions, the aim of which is to afford cheaper and better protection to farmers in this important matter. The Government is prepared to support anything, consistent with reason and sound finance, that will tend to advance the interests of the farming community.

RESPECTING THE SWAMP LANDS

In his 1911 Budget Speech the Provincial Treasurer explained the settlement with the Dominion Government in regard to the swamp lands. He said:—

"In connection with the swamp lands, reference has been made on occasion to an area of eight millions of acres; I do not know where the gentlemen who use these figures get them, but I am sure of this, that is, if such figures were ever used by anyone in authority, they were used only by way of an estimate of the quantity of land this province would be entitled to under the arrangement governing the swamp lands, and not in the way of actual lands in possession.

"In the budget speech of 1910, I said that this government expected to receive, or believed it should receive, 4,000,000 acres more swamp lands, and I think now that if we had been treated fairly by the Dominion Government and by Hon. Frank Oliver in particular, we would have received this amount or even more. But, sir, the honorable gentlemen who use this 8,000,000 acre figure, or estimate, know as well as I know what treatment has been meted out to us in this matter, and I object to any such figure being used and used as it is, deliberately and with a view to misleading the public generally; I say that the figure is used for the sake of misleading the public, because if the statement is not definitely made that we owned and turned back 8,000,000 acres, that is certainly the impression that is endeavored to be created.

"The total number of acres of swamp lands that this Province has received is not eight millions or six millions or four millions, but two millions and twelve thousand acres, and of this quantity we sold 848,274 acres and turned back to the Government of Canada 1,164,142 acres.

"The last date of the transferring of any swamp lands to the Province, with the exception of about three thousand acres, was September, 1909, and after that date, in 1911, I think it was, \$67,000 was deducted from moneys coming to us from the Dominion on account of inspection and selection of these lands. The following table shows the present situation:

"Total acreage of swamp lands handed over to the Province, 2,012,416.

"Total acreage re-transferred to the Dominion, 1,164,142.

"Balance sold by the Province, 848,274 acres for \$3,189,167.91.

THE DETAILED STATEMENT.

"We sold lands of an aggregate value of \$3,189,167.91, and we were allowed the moneys charged us for inspection, and an amount for administration, the cost of inspection, etc., being \$211,942.95, and the allowance for administration \$207,368.30. These allowances, deducted from the value of the lands sold, leave a balance of \$2,769,856.66, and we admit to having been benefited to this extent because of the swamp lands.

"Computing this capital at 5 per cent., we have \$138,492.83, and we allow the Dominion 5 per cent. interest on university lands to the value of \$300,000, which amounts to \$15,000.

"These two items represent an annual benefit to the Province of \$153,492.83.

"Certain interest, and we have had the benefit of interest on lands sold, and some other calculations, bring this amount of \$153,492.83, to an average aggregate, annually, from July 1st, 1908, to July 1st, 1912, of \$216,797.80."

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY REGARDING THE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND JUVENILE COURTS

The Government has also given this subject attention. A section of the Department of Education has been set apart to deal with all cases of neglected children. Mr. F. J. Billiarde, a most competent man, has charge of the work, and through his untiring efforts good work has been performed and many neglected and dependent children provided for. In his last published report (1912) Mr. Billiarde says:—

"Five years ago this office was inaugurated, and in that time we have dealt with over 1,500 children, and I rejoice to state that at least 90 per cent. of the cases dealt with have turned out successfully, and have been handled with lasting benefit to the child and the community.

"It is surely a matter for congratulation when we consider what this 90 per cent. of successful cases means; not only that a large number of children have been saved from degradation and misery, and placed on the right road to good and useful citizenship, but also that there has been a corresponding ratio of improvement in the homes and families, and all this in return for the outlay of a comparatively small sum, and without creating a need for large and costly institutions; for the true function of the *Juvenile Court* and the *Children's Aid Society* is to protect the child and remedy the evil without removing the child from its own home, and that we are doing this, with an ever increasing measure of success, the figures already quoted, show.

"Since the inception of the Court there has been from year to year a constant falling off in the number of children guilty of really serious offences, charges of immorality against girls have greatly decreased of late, and I believe that this favorable condition of affairs is largely owing to the good work done by our probation officers, the patrol system and the strict supervision of delinquents and truants."

A great work is being performed by the Government in this most important direction. To develop the child of to-day into a real asset to the nation and the Empire, and to stamp upon our future citizens the impress of the highest type of British citizenship, is indeed a noble undertaking in the cause of humanity.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

	1912.
Total number of visits, officer to children	1299
Total number of visits, children to officer	583
Total visits	1882

SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH.

Juvenile delinquents and truants	225
Neglected and destitute	59
Cases dealt with for causes other than offences	488
Total	772

In 1913 and up to the 1st March, 1914, Mr Billiarde reports 313 truant cases as having been dealt with.

T. H. JOHNSON'S VORACIOUS APPETITE FOR PUBLIC MONEY

The stupendous graft in the case of the construction of the Transcontinental Railway under Grit rule, is readily explainable, for many rapacious appetites required to be satisfied, that of T. H. Johnson being among the number. Mr. Johnson evidently looked upon this political client as an easy mark; as a vulture does a lamb.

In 1908 he put in bills for passing titles amounting to over \$4,700. His regular rate for passing an ordinary Torrens title, for which Winnipeg lawyers charge \$5, was no less than \$30. There were 84 titles, reaching the sum of \$2,520, or some six times the ordinary rate. In addition, Mr. Johnson, it was shown, had devised a delightful scheme for increasing the bills. When a title was wanted on a section all owned by one man, instead of taking out one title, which was all that was necessary, Mr. Johnson made out four titles, charging \$30 in each case, or twenty times the ordinary fee or four times his own regular fee. Time and again this was shown to be the case.

It was shown that time and again Mr. Johnson had drawn three and four titles on parcels of land where only one was necessary, charging in each case \$30 a title, amounting to \$90 or \$120 where even, at his own rate, \$30 was all that was justifiable. It was also shown that Mr. Johnson had no instructions from the Commission to draw up titles in this manner.

It was also shown that there were thirty-two titles drawn of land held by the Province of Manitoba, covering that many quarter sections. These thirty-two quarters were comprised in eighteen separate certificates, and in fact might have been covered by even a much less number of transfers.

EVEN CHARLIE YOUNG PROTESTED.

Mr. Johnson charged \$30 each for the whole thirty-two, with disbursements extra, and as well making the country pay \$3 each for the necessary registrations. It came to light also that even Charles A. Young, the Transcontinental Commissioner, could not approve of Mr. Johnson's bills, and entered a protest, resulting in a cut in the charges for drawing up the titles for the St. Boniface property for the shops which "Cousin" J. H. Kern sold to the Commissioner for a big rake-off. Mr. Johnson charged \$900, although there were only five transfers of titles and only three necessary.

On three of the titles, Mr. Johnson presented in 1907 a bill for \$600. He admitted, after considerable cross-examination, that he had received a letter from Mr. Young protesting against the bill, and saying that he must have meant \$60. The charge was finally reduced to \$500. Mr. Johnson claimed that the \$600 included, in addition to drawing the titles, the responsibility he shouldered for aiding Mr. Young in

carrying out the negotiations. It was then shown that in 1907, Mr. Johnson had rendered a bill for \$75 for the very same service as for this bill, and this was cut down to \$50.

A LAME EXPLANATION.

Mr. Johnson gave a most lame explanation of his reason for putting in the supplementary bill of \$600. He modestly said he feared if he put in too high a bill in 1906 the Railway Commissioners might think he was "the whole thing."

To quote Mr. Johnson—"I felt at the time the charge was ridiculously low. I feared, though, if I rendered a large bill it would appear as if I was the whole thing, and Mr. Young was merely looking on, so the following year I put in a bill for the \$600."

"Did not Mr. Young write protesting against the bill, and saying you must have meant \$60 instead of \$600?" asked Mr. Meighen.

At first Mr. Johnson's memory failed him, but he admitted it was true.

In connection with Mr. Johnson's bill of 1906-07, contained in the public accounts reports just before the election, it is interesting to note that his bill was actually cut in two by the Commissioners, but the following year Mr. Johnson evidently squared himself by putting in far larger and additional bills.

To summarize, there was in all 89 titles charged for. Of these five were represented by the Kern and Matthews deal, being four Torrens titles and one old system title. For these five Mr. Johnson charged \$900 and all disbursements. Of the remaining 84 titles, 68 were shown to have been Torrens titles and sixteen old system, and even in this it appeared from the bill that three were duplicates. Of the 68 Torrens titles, 32 were, as stated above, held by the Province of Manitoba in only eighteen certificates, several covering four, three and two quarter sections. Many times other quarter sections were held by men in blocks of two or three covered by one certificate, but in every case Mr. Johnson's firm had split them into separate quarters, and in each case the Transcontinental paid the full \$30 fee and all disbursements.

JOHNSON'S LITTLE BILL IN DETAIL.

Fee upon passing title, 7 at \$30..	\$ 210 00
Attending Springfield Council,	
two days, \$25 and \$40	65 00
Sundry fees	188 60
Outlay	74 23
	<hr/>
	\$ 537 83 \$ 74 23

Passing titles, 6 at \$30	\$ 180 00		
Outlay	56 13		
		\$236 13	\$56 13
Passing titles, 7 at \$30	\$ 210 00		
Outlay	36 56		
		246 56	36 56
Sundry fees	\$ 349 40		
Outlay	68 71		
		418 11	68 71
Passing titles, 10 at \$30	\$ 300 00		
Outlay	62 88		
		362 88	62 88
Passing titles, 28 at \$30	\$ 840 00		
Outlay	107 28		
		947 28	107 28
Sundry fees	3 50		
Outlay	7 82		
		81 32	7 82
Passing titles, 17 at \$30	\$ 510 00		
Outlay	99 24		
		609 24	99 24
Examining and reporting on titles, examining certificate of title and land purchased from E. C. Matthews, for \$84,000 (claim reduced over \$30,000)	\$ 400 00		
Fees already paid	60 00		
		340 00	
Passing titles to land purchased from Kern for \$138,000, claim reduced over \$48,000)	\$ 500 00		
Fees already paid	30 00		
		470 00	
Passing titles, 5 at \$30	\$ 150 00		
Expenses	33 69		
		183 69	33 69
Sundry fees	\$ 13 50		
Outlay	13 82		
		27 32	13 82
Passing titles, 7 at \$30	\$ 210 00		
Outlay	50 96		
		260 96	50 96
		\$4721 32	\$ 611 32
Passing titles, 84 at \$30	\$2520 00		
Re Kern and Matthews	(900 00)		
Sundry fees	690 00		
Outlay	611 32		
		\$4721 32	

THE GRAFTING CONTINUES.

Unabashed, however, by the disclosures, as above set forth, Mr. Johnson still continued doing business at the same old stand. His name appeared for further prodigious graft in succeeding public accounts of the Dominion, and bear in mind this is the gentleman that has the audacious presumption to make vile insinuations against the characters of honorable men.

The public accounts show that Mr. Johnson drew \$30 for each title put through for the Transcontinental Railway in 1909. Not only was this the case, but he received a fee of \$200 for a trip to Ottawa in 1909, to explain before a Committee of the House the expert system devised by him by which a huge graft was possible for his especial benefit. For this trip, too, he was paid his travelling expenses to Ottawa, amounting to \$134.40. Such conduct as Mr. Johnson has been guilty of is unworthy of any honorable man.

We leave him to wallow in the Grit quagmire. When he departs from this earthly sphere an epitaph should be inscribed to his memory:

"The Transcontinental Railway was his meat."

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE OR VOTES FOR WOMEN

This frenzied suggestion has found its way, but to a very limited extent, to this Province, or, rather, it is being propagated or exploited, by the political firm of Norris & Co.

Viewing the suggestion from the point of agitation elsewhere, it involves full female citizenship with all the rights of men. From the light that has been thrown upon it, from outside, and considered from an unbiased standpoint as to its applicability and need in Manitoba, the Government are opposed to the principle for good and cogent reasons, some of which may be enumerated as follows:—

It is an experiment fraught with much danger to women themselves. It would degenerate our ideas of true womanhood.

It is not urgent, nor is it wise, to introduce into our form of Government constitutional feminine temperament.

The assumption that conditions would be greatly improved by granting the suffrage to women requires to be proven before it can be accepted. It has never been successfully demonstrated; rather the reverse has been found to be the case.

Women without the ballot are more effective in dealing with matters respecting the public good.

The majority of women are emotional, and very often guided by misdirected enthusiasm, and, therefore, if possessed of the franchise, would be a menace, rather than an aid.

In Manitoba women do not need to throw stones, or destroy property to secure fair treatment. The women of England began by asking for better property rights and divorce laws. Now, they do not know just what their grievances are; all they know is that they want "Votes for Women."

Even granting that some conditions unfavorable to women may prevail in foreign countries, it is not logical to cite such cases in Manitoba, where no similarity exists.

Temperamental differences of men and women makes it impossible to place them on an equal footing in political life.

Wifehood, motherhood and politics cannot be associated together with satisfactory results.

Placing women on a political equality with men would cause domestic strife. Sex antagonism would be aroused. It is an easy flame to fan. It can be no more disregarded than the operation of any other natural law can be set aside.

What are the conditions in some of the American States where women have been given the franchise?

Night work for women is not prohibited in Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

In Denver it has been found that the women average about the same as men in voting on questions affecting morals.

In Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming the Mormons hold the balance of political power, with women their most ardent supporters, demonstrating that women are influenced by political expediency.

Divorce, and the social evil, is largely increasing in these States, also in Colorado.

Wages for women have not been raised in these States.

Mrs. F. W. Goddard, of Colorado, a prominent woman worker for years, recently said: -

"I have voted since 1903. I have been a delegate to the City and State conventions, and a member of the Republican State Committee from my county. I have been a deputy sheriff and a watcher at the polls. For twenty-three years I have been in the midst of woman suffrage movement in Colorado. For years I believed in woman suffrage and have worked day in and day out for it. I now see my mistake, and would abolish it to-morrow if I could.

"No law has been put on the statute book of Colorado for the benefit of women and children that has been put there by the women. The child labor law went through independently of the women's vote. The hours of working women have not been shortened; the wages of school teachers have not been raised; the type of men that got into office has not improved a bit.

"Frankly, the experiment is a failure. It has done Colorado no good. It has done woman no good. The best thing for both would be if to-morrow the ballot for women could be abolished."

This is pretty good evidence coming from a woman of great experience!

It is hardly necessary to pursue the subject further.

Woman's suffrage is illogical and absurd, as far as Manitoba is concerned.

Let us maintain the women of Manitoba on a high plane, and not degenerate them.

THE LOWEST DEPTHS OF GUTTER POLITICS

The Mendacity of the Organ of Gloom driven to Cover—An Audacious Lie Nailed—A Humiliating Spectacle.

It will be remembered that immediately after the escape of the notorious Kerfanko from the City of Winnipeg police station, the Free Press newspaper heralded the fact in bold type on the front page of its issue and charged high political authorities (meaning, of course, the Provincial Government) with conniving at and being responsible for the said escape. The story was shown at the Royal Commission, promptly appointed by the Government, to have been manufactured

by the organ out of whole cloth, and that there was not a vestige of truth in or foundation for the vile insinuation. The evidence of the editor before the commission portrayed the humiliating and pitiable spectacle of a man eating his own words and being forced to admit, as the fact is, that he was nothing more or less than a public traducer and character assassinator. The crime of this convicted editor is doubly accentuated on account of his *outward* pretensions of being all that's good and nothing evil. The mask, however, has been removed, exposing him to be, as he is, a living example of cant, sham and hypocrisy.

Here is what the commissioner said:

"Your commissioner finds that, with the exception of Constable Reid, no person a member of or connected with either the city or provincial police forces, and with the exception of J. H. Buxton, jr., Percy E. Hagel, John Westlake and Frank Holt, no other person whatsoever was cognizant of or privy to or either directly or indirectly implicated in or connected with any plot, plan or conspiracy to either assist in or permit the escape of Kerfanko from the central police station. There was not a tittle of evidence tending to cast even the slightest suspicion on any person other than the persons above mentioned. All rumors to the effect that persons in authority had connived at the prisoner's escape, and that the police were not in earnest in their efforts to find him, were totally without foundation."

The editor is a fit companion of the proverbial ostrich looking for a sandhill!!

DR. SALEM BLAND

Politician and Clergyman—Who Is He?—Information for Those Who Do Not Know Him

The Smith Falls News (Ontario) thus describes him:

"Dr. Salem Bland, of the Wesley College, Winnipeg, is so well known in this section for his outspoken 'Gritism' that his siding against the Conservative Government in Manitoba is no surprise. Dr. Bland is a minister of the gospel, but the most stubborn and unconvincing Grit in the Methodist Church. We do not know how his political views are viewed in Manitoba, but in eastern Ontario the people who read them simply smile and say, 'That's Salem all over!'"

THE OPPOSITION—A MOTLEY CREW. OF WHAT DOES IT CONSIST?

Honorary ex-leader and wrestler with truth—Ed. Brown.

Leader, T. C. Norris—Ex Dominion Government school lands auctioneer.

G. H. Walton—Ditto; later inspector of weights and measures by mistake.

Dr. Armstrong—Ex Dominion Government Indian doctor.

Dr. Thornton—Ex ditto smallpox doctor.

J. Baird—Ex ditto postmaster.

T. H. Johnson—Land titles specialist.

Mr. Molloy—"One of the Molloys."

D. A. Ross—School site expert.

V. Winkler—Major in time of peace, and who, it is said, acquired the title by leading a drum corps when a boy

Official newspaper—The Organ of Gloom.

Political advisers—Revs. Bland, Gordon, Wilson, *et al.*

Policy—Any old thing.

Aim—Provincial treasury.

MR. BROWN AND HIS PRIVATE TELEPHONE CHARTER

In 1905, a petition dated January 18th of that year was presented to the Parliament of Canada, signed by Mr. Brown and Thomas Hutton Metcalfe, both described as residents of Portage la Prairie, in the following words:

"To the Honorable the House of Commons, in parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned, Edward Brown, merchant, and Thomas Hutton Metcalfe, miller, both of the town of Portage la Prairie."

"That your petitioners are desirous of obtaining an Act, empowering them to construct and operate telephone lines throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the Dominion of Canada, under the name of the Northwest Telephone Company."

"Whereof your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable house may be pleased to pass an Act for the purposes above mentioned."

"And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray."

This application was signed at Winnipeg by Edward Brown and his allies, and the Act was accordingly passed in parliament, being assented to July 20th, 1905.

A FALSE PROPHET.

It was no crime for Mr. Brown to seek this charter, nor would it have been any crime for him to have started to put up telephone poles as soon as he got it, if he had the money. But it was a crime for Mr. Brown to own that charter and go before the Union of Municipalities at Brandon the same year, and without referring whatever to his private interests, do what he could to block public ownership of telephones. Like the false prophet that he was, he advocated public ownership of anything else but telephones, and taking, into consideration in connection with his later fight for the Bell telephone monopoly and his still later alleged policy of public ownership, his remarks to the convention on that occasion are still further proof of his double-dealing. This convention was held at Brandon, November 23rd and 24th, or a few months after he received his charter for the telephone company. Among other things, Mr. Brown expressed his view that public ownership of most public utilities was the proper state of affairs. He did not own street railways and electric lighting plants and water-works, so that did not interfere with his public views. Then after saying how much he favored public ownership (doubtless to keep up with public opinion), he made this condition:

"The telephone business, in my opinion, cannot be conducted in the same way as waterworks, sewerage or electric light, owing to the condition of affairs which exist at present. A dual system of telephony is a detriment to any community, increasing the cost to the users rather than decreasing same. The Bell Telephone Company has a very extensive system, and is strongly entrenched, and with their long-distance connections are in a position to render the public splendid service at a minimum cost, provided they were so disposed. Their service is at a minimum cost, provided they were so disposed.—Their service in the main is very good, but the cost to the public is very much greater than it ought to be. The Dominion Government should either appropriate the Bell system or put it under effective control."

NO MORE CHARTERS.

Later, at this convention, the question of Manitoba having public-owned telephones came up, and being an opportunist, Mr. Brown took pains not to mention his own charter or to express further opinions upon the matter, except to have his name connected with a resolution from a committee stating that the time had arrived when no more franchises should be given to companies, including telephone companies. Of course it had—had not Mr. Brown his charter now? Why should he want to see any more telephone lines? If two lines were too many, certainly a third would be in the way, and Mr. Brown had to look to

the interests of his own friends. If his telephone charter was but a blind on behalf of the Bell monopoly, his statements would still hold good, and public interests would be sacrificed even more. At all events, Mr. Brown had put himself on record as opposed to public-owned telephones both by his speech at Brandon and his prior action in getting a charter from Ottawa.

Then the following March came his election by the Liberals at their convention as their leader. Just here it is notable that at that Liberal convention, as reported in the Free Press of March 29th, 1906, a resolution on public ownership was introduced on account of the growing sentiment in its favor. It was an ambiguous resolution against the granting of more franchises. It was moved by Mr. Kilgour of Brandon, who, the Free Press said, "did not hold very strong views on the subject," and who said that as far as the telephone issue was concerned it was a "gold brick." Mr. Jackson of Hamiota (the then Liberal candidate there) is reported by the Liberal organ as saying, in seconding the resolution:

LIBERAL INTENTIONS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH BELL OR BROWN.

"That it was not intended, if the Liberal party were returned to power, to plunge at once into a wild scheme to acquire all public utilities, but the Liberal party would leave itself free if circumstances arose in the interests of the public to enter upon public control of any utility without interfering with vested rights."

This meant that the Bell Telephone Company and Mr. Brown's Northwest Telephone Company would not be interfered with. So Mr. Brown was safe!

And Mr. Brown said nothing.

Next in order came the choice of Edward Brown as leader. There was a motion before the convention that he be chosen, and the first man to say a word in his favor, after the mover and seconder, was Mr. Metcalfe of Portage la Prairie. Naturally, Mr. Brown's partner in the private telephone deal wanted Mr. Brown as leader. He knew him; he knew with Mr. Brown as leader there was little danger of his supporting the Government in its telephone policy.

And Mr. Brown said nothing.

Already Mr. Brown's conscience was beginning to trouble him! The qualities of mind and heart to which he referred was freedom from private interests in public utilities, which, of course, he could not claim.

As to telephone policy, Mr. Brown said nothing.

WHINED WHEN ASKED OPINION.

And from that day, until after the people had voted on the plebiscite, Mr. Brown kept his mouth shut. This was the way he took to help monopoly, and when he found it wasn't successful he made his grand attempt to scramble among those he had fought, the advocates of public ownership; and he had many chances to express his views. Not the least important of these opportunities was the convention at Portage la Prairie in November, 1906. There the telephone question was discussed in entirety, one of his co-allies with the Bell monopoly, Mayor Fleming, opposing public ownership of telephones; yet Mr. Brown said nothing. His opinion was asked for, and at the last minute of the convention he answered his questioners with a whine about being called upon to let the people know where he stood; but in favor of public ownership of telephones Mr. Brown said nothing.

These are the facts concerning the course of the opportunist, the seeker after selfish interests and the false dealer with the public. With these in mind, it is no difficult task for the people of Manitoba to take Edward Brown and his word for what they are worth.

Versatile Mr. Brown! He is up to his old tricks once more! His conscience requires quarantining.

THE CLERICAL POLITICIAN IS STILL WITH US

Salem Bland, the old Grit war-horse; the sleek "Ralph Connor"; the fair-minded "Rev." Wilson, and others of that ilk, have again taken to the field to unhorse Roblin the Terrible. Salem is moving with even greater celerity than usual, "Ralph" has re-oiled his tongue, and "Rev." Wilson, the modern "Talleyrand," has cultivated an even greater sanctimonious expression.

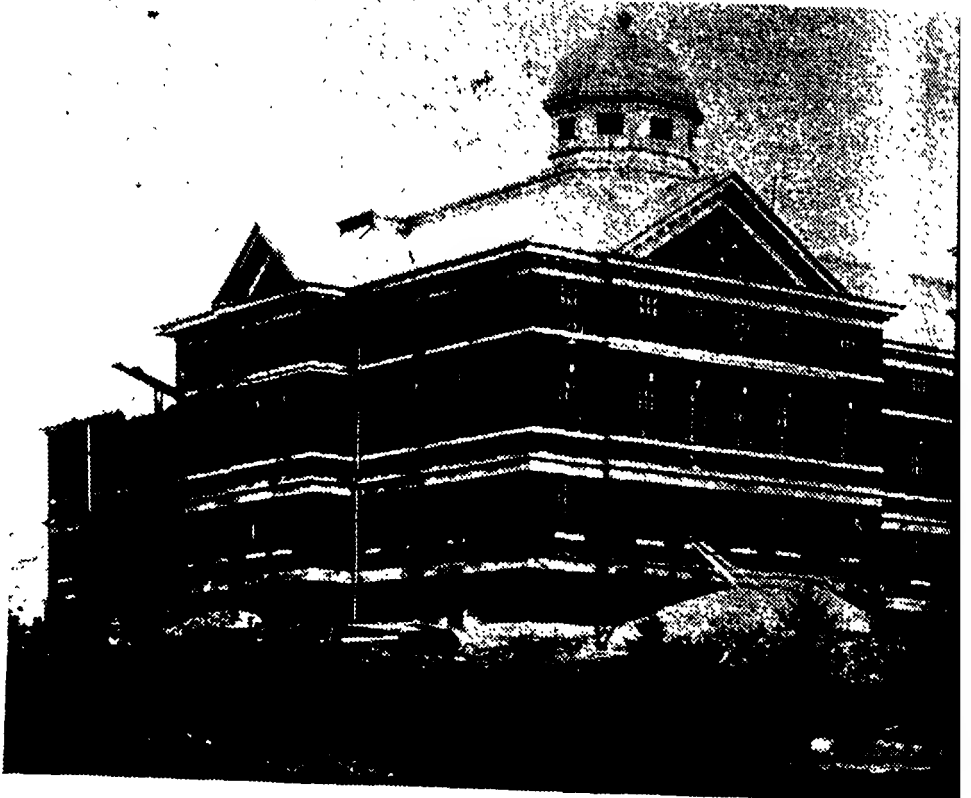
One of the kind once called on Lincoln when he was president of the United States.

"You are a minister of the gospel?" said Lincoln.

"Yes," said the clergyman, "I *was* a minister, but thought I could do better by becoming a politician; so I stumped the district week-days and preached for the Lord on Sundays."

"That is sufficient information for me," said Lincoln. "If you would cheat the Lord you would cheat the country. Good morning!"

The cap appears to fit Salem et al



ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BRANDON





HON. GEORGE LAWRENCE,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE CAUSE OF IMMIGRATION AND TO INDUCE PROFITABLE METHODS OF FARMING AND DAIRYING

The Government, through its Agricultural Department, has carried on an active and systematic effort to put our agriculturists, in the different districts of the Province, at the least possible expense to themselves, in touch with the most approved and profitable methods. This work has been done by means of demonstration farms, travelling dairies and demonstration trains, and which will be vigorously continued in the future. The possibilities in the Province in the field of mixed farming are universally recognized to be very great, and the Government feel it incumbent upon them to lend every assistance and encouragement in that direction.

Immigration.

At no time during the history of Manitoba has the tide of immigration been so great as during the year 1913. Much of this can be justly attributed to the advertising in Europe and America of the great advantages to be obtained by settlers in this Province. Offices have been opened in England, Scotland and Ireland, where first-hand information of a reliable character regarding the advantages of Manitoba can be obtained, and the large number of very desirable settlers have been brought into the Province as a result. Homestead entries in the Province for the year 1913 reached the large total of 2,208. The Manitoba exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition, 1913, was a great success. Nearly one million people, most of them with very slight knowledge of Manitoba, gazed with admiration on the products of our unexcelled soil. The award of a gold medal and diploma was palpable testimony to the excellence of the exhibit, and this practical demonstration of the fertility of the Province should do much to bring to us a further large number of settlers.

Alfalfa Growing.

Regarding the usefulness of growing alfalfa, the Agricultural College in 1911, with the view of practically demonstrating its capabilities, procured ten plots of land, of approximately one acre each, in various portions of the Province. The results proved satisfactory. In 1911, with one exception, healthy growth was made. In the summer of 1912 three tons per acre of excellent hay was produced. Further plots were selected in 1913, and all made good growth, showing every prospect of passing through the winter safely.

Crop Rotation Tests.

With the view of directing the attention of the farmer to the advantages of this system, the Government has obtained twelve small farms of forty acres each in various parts of the Province to work them as "model" or "demonstration" farms.

Great care has been taken that in their selection the soil and conditions generally shall be well representative of the district in which they are situated so as to be of the greatest possible value to the farmers in the locality as well as to the Province generally.

Further farms will be obtained from time to time, and there is no room for doubt but that the practical demonstrations thus given will be of inestimable value to the farmers.

Better Farming.

The Government has also given this subject most careful consideration. Lectures and demonstrations have been given and will be continued to be given all over the Province.

The benefit already derived from the lectures and demonstrations given can scarcely be over-estimated. The production of butter alone was increased by approximately one million pounds, and while some of this is undoubtedly due to opening up of new country, a great deal of it is directly due to the practical information obtained by the farmers from the lectures and demonstrations given.

Lectures were given at 145 points during the season, dealing with "Feeds and Feeding," "The Care of Dairy Cows," "Cow Testing and the Building up of the Dairy Herd," "The Care of Milk and Cream," and very many subjects of vital interest to the practical farmer.

The outlying districts or districts away from the railway are now receiving special attention. Highly trained men are visiting these districts giving advice and instruction in the best known methods of farming and dairying and also co-operating with the farmer in his efforts to obtain better facilities for the marketing of his produce.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

The old idea of "teaching the young idea how to shoot" has its present-day practical application in the "Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Club." These clubs or classes are in full swing in many parts of the Province, and have for their object the teaching of the children the care of poultry and the growing of potatoes, corn, etc. In 1913 eight branches of the club were formed, with a total membership of 472.

The staff of the Agricultural College gladly co-operate with the teachers in this work, and have given very valuable assistance.

The fairs held in connection with each of these clubs were a great success, the exhibits being of a high class, plainly showing the great interest taken by the members and the value of the work to our "budding farmers."

Improving the Breed of Horses.

Recent legislation, requiring all persons or companies, owning, standing or travelling stallions for public service in the Province, to have them enrolled, will have a splendid effect in improving the breed of horses. Only such horses as have been examined as to pedigree and soundness can obtain enrolment, and the benefits to be obtained by having only pure-bred stallions in service can scarcely be over-estimated.

All along the line the Department, so ably directed by the Hon. George Lawrence, is "doing things."

Evidence of Marked Progress all along the Line.

	1901	1911	Increase	%
Value farm buildings.	\$20,049,726	\$62,784,244	\$42,734,518	213.1
" farm implements	12,169,610	27,955,316	15,785,748	129.7
" horses	15,763,463	47,199,063	31,435,600	199.4
" milch cows	4,754,974	6,253,129	1,498,155	31.5
" other horned cattle	3,944,406	6,311,318	2,366,912	60.0
" sheep	144,018	223,974	79,956	55.5
" swine	871,627	1,604,277	732,650	84.0
" poultry	417,586	1,116,096	698,510	167.2
" hives of bees . . .	6,127	22,620	16,483	267.3
" field crops	16,669,321	46,052,821	29,383,500	176.2
" fruits and vege- tables	163,958	1,439,625	1,275,667	778.0
" live stock sold . .	2,869,105	10,926,459	8,057,354	280.8
" dairy products . .	2,792,606	9,530,789	6,738,183	277.0

The area of improved lands increased from 3,995,305 acres in 1901 to 6,762,582 acres in 1911, or 69.26 per cent. The land in field crops increased from 2,756,106 acres in 1900 to 4,688,611 acres in 1910, or 69.39 per cent. The land under wheat increased 40.46 per cent., and there are increases in the area and production of all cereals during the same period correspondingly.

The amount expended for agriculture and aid to municipalities has been the prime factor in the result above described.

Roblin Government more than Doubles the Expenditure on Immigration.

EXPENDED IN IMMIGRATION.

Last 5 years, Greenway Administr'n	First 5 years, Roblin Administr'n	Last 5 years, Roblin Administr'n
1895....\$ 9,383.77	1900...\$ 20,804.05	1909...\$ 25,974.92
1896.... 16,492.19	1901... 28,293.54	1910... 37,982.36
1897.... 21,488.00	1902... 24,530.13	1911... 38,497.33
1898.... 20,682.46	1903... 24,676.63	1912... 41,511.81
1899.... 15,986.23	1904... 24,947.84	1913... 50,599.60
<hr/>		
Total..\$84,032.65	\$123,252.19	\$194,566.02
Roblin Administration, first five years		\$123,252.19
Greenway Administration, last five years		84,032.65
Increase during first five years, Roblin Administration		\$ 39,219.54
Roblin Administration, last five years		\$194,566.02
Greenway Administration, last five years		84,032.65
Increase during last five years, Roblin Administration		\$110,533.37

About the only assets that the Greenway Government had to show for their "vigorous immigration policy" were the remnants of the Chicago Hotel and sideshow and the stuffed birds and animals—the property of the Province—not eaten up by the rats of the windy city.

Agricultural Credits.

Sir Rodmond, in speaking of this important matter, just prior to the closing of the 1914 Legislature, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege, as I desire to make a statement in regard to agricultural credits, which was mentioned in the speech from the throne. The Government had had the matter under consideration for a year or more, and have used every opportunity and every resource for securing information such as would enable us to legislate intelligently and effectively along that line. We had hoped to have reached a conclusion or to have gathered information that would have enabled us to submit a bill to the Legislature at this session. I regret to say that the more study given and more data gathered seems to evidence that the problem is more difficult, and the more difficult it seems to become.

"Money is a commodity that sells, like any other commodity, sometimes cheap, at other times considerably dearer. To introduce a bill that will contain such provisions of legislation as will absolutely secure for those who want loans at a rate supposedly cheap, is one of the things that we have not been able to do thus far. We have examined the report of the commission sent out by our sister Province Saskatchewan, and I must confess that I cannot see anything in that report which we could use to the advantage of this Province that money could be secured for agricultural credits permanently at a cheap rate.

CONSIDERING PROBLEM.

"We are still considering the problem, and will probably require the entire year to examine further data and reach a conclusion that will of a certainty produce the condition we would like to produce.

"I will admit that it is the most difficult problem that I have ever undertaken to solve. I confess that I have met difficulties I never anticipated when studying the question. I therefore thought it right, Mr. Speaker, that I should advise the House of the position that the Government is in in regard to this matter, and give the reason why we have not submitted the legislation we had hoped to have brought down before the House prorogued. We will continue the inquiry.

Dr.. Armstrong (Gladstone): "How have you gathered information."

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

Sir Rodmond: "The local information is from the report of the Saskatchewan commission. We have also widened the scope of our inquiry, and find that the nearest approach to what we require is found in France and Belgium; but conditions there are so different from ours as to make impossible the use of their principle as a basis. There they have peasant holdings. Practically every man is the owner of from one to twenty acres or more. The method is so different that we cannot introduce their credit principle at all, so far as I can see.

"A further fact is that nine out of every ten—if not ninety-nine out of every hundred—in fact, and in other words, hardly one of the principals or persons party to their financial system, is ever a borrower. They are always creditors to the local banks or land banks, as they are called. They look upon the situation more as a means to invest their funds in a system where their money is secure, even if the rate of interest is low.

OPPOSITE CONDITIONS.

"Here we have just the opposite: our people are practically all borrowers. We cannot base a credit system so as to secure capital here to loan to the borrowers upon a basis where we are all borrowers. It

is a most complex problem, and I shall be glad to receive any suggestions as to its solution from any source, for I frankly admit that it is the hardest problem I have ever undertaken.

"Money may be at 2 per cent. to-day, 8 per cent. to-morrow, and advance 15 per cent. within the next forty-eight hours."

C. D. McPherson: "On call loans."

DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Sir Rodmond: "Yes, if you like, on call loans; but amply secured—in fact, absolutely secured. Therefore, if you can secure 18 or 20 or 30 per cent. on call loans absolutely secured you can easily see how difficult is the problem of getting to a condition where money will be always available at 4 or 5 or 6 per cent. It is a matter which requires careful consideration. To rush into legislation without absolute knowledge that the condition later won't be worse than when we start requires most painstaking consideration."

Premier's Practical Solution for High Cost of Living.

Sir Rodmond Roblin, at the opening of the Agricultural College, February 17th, 1914, made a very practical suggestion for a solution of the high cost of living. His remarks on this important subject were as follows:—

"My solution of that problem is a public market in every city and town in this Province—public markets created and controlled absolutely by the civic authorities, conditions and conveniences being provided, where the produce from the farm and field and the flock can be sold direct by the producer to the consumer every month in the year. These markets, in my opinion, should be established in every town and in every city in this Province or in Canada, especially where there is complaint made as to the high cost of these articles. Why this has not been done I am not prepared at the moment to say. That it ought to be done I declare most emphatically."

HOW THE OTTAWA GRITS DISSIPATED OUR RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CERTAIN FRIENDS

The Farmer Works, but Grit Sleight-of-Hand Graft enables the Making
of Millionaires an Easy Matter.

A Sifton-Brother-in-Law-Burrows Combination.

The following is a list of timber berths granted to Mr. Burrows, Sifton's brother-in-law, between 1898 and 1904. A majority of them were obtained immediately before or soon after certain favorable changes were made in the regulations:—

No. of Berth	Date granted	Area, square miles
814.....	May 30, 1898	15
827.....	Sept. 4, 1898	44
966.....	.....	50
992.....	Dec. 30, 1901	40
1000.....	Feb. 10, 1902	5
1001.....	Feb. 10, 1902	6
1002.....	Feb. 10, 1902	4
1046.....	March 7, 1903	40
1047.....	March 7, 1903	50
1054.....	April 8, 1903	1
1068.....	June 24, 1903	4½
1073.....	July 15, 1903	20
1093.....	Nov. 11, 1903	12
1094.....	Nov. 11, 1903	27
1099.....	Nov. 11, 1903	44
1120.....	Jan. 27, 1904	15
1191.....	Dec. 7, 1904	50
1192.....	Dec. 7, 1904	50

According to Mr. Burrows' own statement made in the House of Commons (Hansard, 1908, page 8756), he secured in all in his own name 434 square miles, or 341,760 acres. He has also a half interest in the Imperial Pulp Company, which has acquired over 400 square miles, and was interested as a silent, but exceedingly active and highly profited partner, in a purchase of at least 250 square miles more.

Thus the brother-in-law of Sifton was put in possession of a domain. Who is the silent partner?

No wonder is it that racehorses, summer houses and automobiles are deemed a part of the ordinary necessities and equipment of life of these human leeches.

Has anyone ever heard Tobias Crawford Norris utter a word of criticism of this outrageous Grit giving away of the valuable timber area of the West? His tongue might as well be in the grave.



HON. JOS. BERNIER,
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE BUSINESSLIKE METHODS OF THE ROBLIN GOVERNMENT

**Department of Provincial Secretary turns a Grit Deficit of Over
\$50,000 into a Surplus of over \$378,017.58**

	Years	
Total receipts of former Government	11½	\$ 22,222.75
Total expenses of former Government	11½	73,684.36
DEFICIT		\$ 51,461.61
Total receipts of Roblin Government	14	\$511,175.09
Total expenses of Roblin Government	14	133,157.51
SURPLUS		\$378,017.58

The Greenway Government spent \$3 to collect \$1.

The Roblin Government only spent 37 cents to collect \$1.

Details of foregoing.

Year	Letters Patent		Supplementary Letters Patent		Licenses		Revenue, 1886, 1899 incl., 11½ yrs. Total \$22,222.75
	No. issued	Capital	No. issued	Capital	No. issued	Capital	
1900	33	\$ 1,800,000				\$ 32,340,860	\$ 3,910.00
1901	45	2,638,000			11	6,972,600	4,649.00
1902	73	5,438,000	6	\$ 400,000	19	8,594,000	8,886.25
1903	145	13,000,000	5	623,000	13	41,760,000	14,395.50
1904	124	10,500,000	8	156,000	26	12,450,000	13,030.50
1905	175	20,000,000	12	2,221,000	27	25,802,000	19,489.50
1906	172	17,000,000	10	19,000,000	27	32,000,000	20,676.75
1907	188	21,763,000	16	3,481,000	26	22,912,000	22,921.30
1908	150	26,838,500	13	1,300,000	15	11,590,000	27,637.79
1909	200	25,151,000	26	2,530,000	53	31,227,000	41,271.51
1910	225	25,000,000	18	3,000,000	110	46,792,000	55,281.09
1911	294	50,000,000	26	5,000,000	86	106,000,000	73,587.45
1912	414	60,000,000	29	6,230,000	118	147,000,000	106,514.93
1913	445	77,000,000	36	9,470,000	88	87,000,000	98,923.52
	2681	\$356,828,600	205	\$ 53,411,000	519	\$612,450,460	\$511,175.09

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

This subject has received, and is receiving, the careful attention of the Government. Last year the Public Utilities Commissioner was directed to investigate and fully report upon the practicability and cost of such an undertaking with the view of the distribution, if possible, of cheaper power throughout the Province, outside of Winnipeg. This report, of a very comprehensive character, was submitted at the last session of the Legislature. From the data two things are evident: first, that Manitoba is richly endowed with numerous water powers, the extent and magnitude of which have heretofore only been approximately estimated, and that great possibilities are in store for the Province; and secondly, that, owing to the present sparseness of our rural population, it is not feasible, until closer settlement is a reality, to develop and transmit power throughout the Province, on account of the great cost entailed, which would render the investment an unprofitable one. The Government, however, is giving the matter most serious consideration with the view, if possible, of renting surplus power and transmitting it to outlying points. The public may be assured that this most important subject of power distribution will be dealt with by the Government, having regard to the best interests of the people, and in its usual business manner of conducting the affairs of the Province.

What the Premier said regarding it.

"A further matter dealt with in the speech from the throne is that of the development of hydro-electric energy. It is very important, and is also receiving the attention of the Government. Utilities commissioners' reports so far do not at the moment suggest that immediate advantage can be taken of this latent force. We shall continue to study, and hope later to make use of that also to the profit of the people of the Province."

WELL-BORING FOR THE FARMERS

It has been the policy of the Roblin Government to assist farmers in constructing wells, it having been found that the farming community had no facilities for this purpose. The Department of Public Works provides a number of well-boring machines, and these machines are supplied with all the necessary paraphernalia for the purpose of sinking wells. The conditions are as follows: machines are supplied for the purpose of procuring water in districts where good water has not been obtained, or where it has been impossible to get good water. The terms upon which the Government supply these machines are that the farmer shall only be required to pay for the casing and the board of the men employed on the machines during the time of the progress of the work.

The number of wells that have been drilled during the past six years is 910, as follows:

1908-9	137
1910	141
1911	187
1912	200
1913	245
	<hr/> 910

There has been a great demand for work of this character throughout the Province, and the number of machines are being very largely added to. The Government, in this respect, is very liberally assisting the farming community, and that it is being appreciated is evident from the fact of so many applications being sent in.

WHAT THE "WINNIPEG TRIBUNE" THOUGHT OF THE "FREE PRESS" NEWSPAPER ON JULY 21, 1903

(From editorial headed "The Organ Disgraced.")

"If there was one minor thing more than another that contributed to the utter rout of the opposition, it was the conduct of the organ—the boodle organ of the discredited coterie behind it. From the inception of the campaign its columns teemed with misrepresentations and concoctions so gross as to be offensive to the best taste of all—friend and foe alike. Its language on many occasions would be a disgrace to the gutter. By sheer force of misrepresentation and abuse it sought to overwhelm its enemy and brazen it through in the vain hope that a temporary success might be secured; but it overshot the mark so completely that it quite disgusted the electorate, who, seeing through the hypocritical sham, voted with the Government in order to place on record its complete disgust.

No; the campaign of the organ was too hypocritical and contemptible to fool even the yellow dog Liberals. We are told that many voted with the Government in disgust.

One good object has been secured in the lesson taught by the Government's victory. *The organ stands exposed, discredited and disgraced, and bastard Liberalism has been given a blow from which let it be hoped it will never recover."*

AN AMUSING SPECTACLE--THE "FREE PRESS" DENOUNCES PARTY SLAVERY

What the "Winnipeg Tribune" had to Say of It Editorially no Later than December 27, 1914.

The Tribune said:

"To those who have political memories extending farther back than a few months, if not years, the spectacle of the Free Press denouncing the slavery of party will be highly interesting if not amusing. *To be quite frank about the Free Press, it is not going beyond the bounds of fact to say that no journal in Canada has done more than it for the obliteration of political independence, and for the exaltation of as mean a brand of partizanship as ever cursed a people.*

"When one comes to recall the Yukon scandals, the Crow's Nest Pass enormity, and the alienation of the public domain of this West to as vicious a gang of 'liberal' plunderers and buccaneers as ever invaded a country, and all this under the ægis of its own proprietor, and without a single protest from the journal itself, it need not surprise it if the public hesitate to accept its present protestations at par. Not one word was ever said by this journal in defence of the rights of the people during the long period of apostasy, although the party got into office under the solemn pledge of wiping every vestige of protection from the tariff and of setting the agriculturists of the West free in the matter of agricultural implement duty, etc. The entire reduction in the tariff was computed at less than 1 per cent., and this statement could not be successfully challenged; and all this despite the fact that Sir Wilfrid himself had stalked about the country for years denouncing the tariff as bleeding the people until they were white in the face, and as putting into the pockets of the bloated manufacturers \$10 for every \$1 that went into the public treasury. The Free Press must not complain if it finds the public of Canada, and particularly of the West, where it might be assumed to have some influence, still wallowing in the mire of party slavery. It was in this mire that the Free Press itself did its utmost for many years to thrust the people, in order that any spark of independence which they might evince should be smothered."

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

In the speech from the throne at the opening of the 1914 Legislature the following appears:

"The question of a site for the University of Manitoba having been decided upon by the University Council, you will be asked to consider the matter of erecting thereon certain buildings for the purpose of the University."

The site referred to is located in St. Vital adjoining the new Agricultural College buildings. It is a most desirable one from all standpoints, and having a river frontage is particularly picturesque. It is intended to start the nucleus of the buildings commensurate to the requirements of the university during the present year, provision having been made for the erection of the engineering building at a cost of \$200,000 and \$50,000 for its suitable equipment and maintenance. The Government entertain the strong hope that now that a start has been made it will not be long before the Province will have university buildings which, like the magnificent Agricultural buildings, can be pointed to with pride and satisfaction. Certainly the Government will leave no stone unturned to bring about such a desirable consummation in the cause of higher education.

A PUBLIC-OWNED ABATTOIR

In the speech from the throne at the opening of the 1914 Legislature the following appears:

"The three principal railway companies doing business in the Province, at the request of my Government, having, at an expense of nearly one million dollars, provided modern stock yards in the City of St. Boniface, it was confidently expected that the large firms engaged in the slaughter of animals for market would provide an abattoir and cold storage plant therein. This expectation not having been realized, my Government intend to make provision for such abattoir and cold storage facilities. A bill will be placed before you for such purpose."

According to the above announcement a very comprehensive Act was passed, having as its object, as above stated, the encouraging, fostering and developing the live stock industry in the Province, and improving the conditions of those engaged therein, and for this purpose authority was given the Government to guarantee the bonds, debentures or stock of "The Public Markets, Limited," incorporated in 1911, for a sum not exceeding \$500,000, which said sum, or any lesser amount, the said corporation is empowered to borrow so as to enable it to establish, equip, operate and maintain a public abattoir for the slaughter of cattle and other live stock, together with a suitable cold storage plant, on the premises controlled by the said corporation in the city of St. Boniface. Adequate powers are given by the Act for the carrying out of the objects stated.

The regulation of all rates and charges for the slaughtering of cattle and other live stock, and also all storage charges, are to be fixed by the Government.

The Act is as complete as possible to make its provisions of benefit to the public at large, and it is confidently anticipated that in its working out very material results will flow therefrom; the most important, of course, is to give to the consumer cheaper meat, which heretofore, under the system of privately owned and operated abattoirs, has been abnormally high—altogether beyond the reasonable mark.

EDUCATIONAL—AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH

Certain interested politicians, relying upon the credulity of the public, are endeavoring at the present time to cast discredit upon our public schools and respecting the manner of the administration thereof by the present Government. Inasmuch as such erroneous and ill-advised criticisms are calculated to disturb the average public mind, it is wise, as briefly as possible, to point out and deal with certain phases and aspects of the subject, with the view of creating a better grasp of the situation, and thereby to demonstrate that, as thoroughly and fully as circumstances permit, the present Government are honestly and intelligently endeavoring by all means within their power to establish and perpetuate an effective system of education throughout the Province.

It is very easy for political critics with glib tongues and no responsibility at stake, and whose chief aim is to poison the public mind for the accomplishment of selfish purposes, to herald forth vile insinuations and aspersions respecting the premises; but it is to be borne in mind that in the administration of our public schools system, or any school system, to make it effective and productive of results, a wide range of conditions and problems are constantly prominent and require to be met and dealt with, as only those actively engaged in educational work can fully recognize and appreciate, and when to this is added, as is the case in this Province, the condition of affairs brought about by the Laurier-Greenway compact of 1896, and the necessity of assimilating to new surroundings the large and constantly increasing foreign population, the situation becomes even more complex.

It is gratifying, however, to know and to be able to state the fact that substantial progress is being made, as evidenced by the public spirit exhibited to co-operate with the Department of Education in inaugurating new and progressive measures in the interest of a generous and effective educational policy, the main crux of which is the general instruction and preparation of youth for the duties of citizenship.

A NOTABLE ADVANCE.

The department has accomplished and is accomplishing very satisfactory results in the face of many difficulties. The number of school districts in the Province is steadily increasing. At the end of 1903 there were 1,290 school districts. To-day there are 1,693, or an increase of 403 during the decade. The number of school teachers has increased from 2,218 in 1904 to 2,964, a net gain of 746. The average daily attendance at schools in 1904 was 31,326, or 53 per cent. of the enrolment. In 1913 the figures reached 47,953, or 57 per cent. of the enrolment. The average number of days attended by each

pupil in 1904 was 113, and this was increased in 1913 to 118. The average attendance in the consolidated school districts during 1913 was 73 per cent., as against 45 to 50 per cent. under the former small rural schools. Schools inspection, which means a closer relationship with teachers and trustees, has been supplemented, there now being 30 inspectors, or an average of 56 school districts for each inspector. In Saskatchewan the average is 160 school districts for each inspector.

It is further to be noted that a great advance has been made in providing facilities for the technical education of the youth of both sexes in certain branches of industry and in household science and art, and in laying the foundations for better husbandry in the agricultural population.

The record of accomplishments of the present Government in educational advance has been most noteworthy, and the future looks bright for further attainments, the only spots on the horizon being the sentimental busybody and the professional politician.

AN OUTSIDE AND INDEPENDENT OPINION OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Cyril Fitzgerald, of Oxford High School, Highgate, England, a leading educationalist, in his recent book, "The Schoolboy in Canada," says of conditions in Manitoba and Alberta:—

"In view of the criticism that has been lately passed by a minister of the English Government on the educational system existing in portions of Canada, we propose to give a summary as applied to the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta.

"The Dominion and Provincial Governments are well aware that in matters of education perfection has not been reached. So long as the population is increasing, then so long must education be on a sliding scale. *But we are in a position to state that amongst the things of which Canada and the whole Empire is proud, their educational system is in many respects first.*

"*The elementary, secondary, technical and university organization compares favorably with that of any European country.*

"Comparatively small towns throughout the Dominion contain their technical institutes and training colleges. *The standard of education in their secondary schools is superior to that which exists in England*

"*The Ministers of Education are untiring in their efforts, the Legislature are generous in their grants, and the people as a whole willingly support what may be described as a model system of education.*"

The Progress of Bi-Lingual Schools.

Of these, Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Minister, says in his last annual report as follows:

"The satisfactory teaching in English in the bi-lingual schools remains one of our big problems, but very satisfactory progress has been made. The Polish and Ruthenian training schools have graduated ninety-two teachers, twenty-one of whom have just completed the course. These students finish the first year of the high school course, then attend the regular sessions of the third-class normal course at Brandon and Winnipeg. Sixteen of the eighteen Ruthenian students who wrote Grade IX in June passed with honors."

Mr. A. F. Bloch, principal of the Winnipeg Training School, says:

"The year has been fruitful in progress and achievement in educating the young Polish-Canadian boys, and as we have already graduated two classes numbering thirteen teachers, I think we have something substantial to say of the success and usefulness of our school."

Inspector Wiedenhammer, of the English-German schools, says:

"The general progress in this division has been most gratifying. The number of registered pupils has increased from 1,109 in 1908 to 2,003 in 1913. The following is a record of the registered pupils during the past six years:—

Reg. pupils			Reg. pupils		
1908	...	1109	1911	...	1362
1909	...	1124	1912	...	1858
1910	...	1244	1913	...	2003

"The attendance of school of the registered pupils has also been very satisfactory. Of the 2,003 registered pupils, 1,530, or 76.4 per cent., were present on the day of my visit.

"A striking proof of the progress the pupils are making in their study of the English language is the fact that sixty-two candidates from this division wrote at the entrance examination held in June, 1913. All but four of these candidates were of German parentage, and were receiving instruction in both languages, but wrote the entrance examination in English only. Four German boys of this division submitted essays to the authorities of the Industrial Exhibition and were received as members of the Farm Boys' Club.

"Forty-nine candidates, all but one of German parentage, wrote at the departmental examinations for third and second class certificates in June, 1913. This large increase is due partly to an increase of attendance in the older established schools, but mostly to the new schools that have been organized during the past two years. Parents are also beginning to take a keen interest in the education of their children."

J. T. Cressy, of the Ruthenian Training School, Brandon, says:

"There were in attendance during the year thirty-four students. In class 1 there were nineteen students, and in class 2 fifteen."

"As these foreign immigrants are coming into the West in great numbers, their education is going to be a serious proposition in the future. It is a good sign that the Ruthenians are eager to have their children learn English, swift to Canadianize themselves—a people most fervently and touchingly grateful to Canada for boons of freedom and land. There are no more intelligent and laborious immigrants in the Dominion."

"The young men who have gone from our school have striven to do the best for themselves, and their strong desire to help in the education of their people is to be commended. Most of them are conscientious and anxious to do their best—and, after all, what more can any of us do. They have my full sympathy when they become teachers among their people, as I realize their difficulties and the environment in which they have to live; for I realized years ago, as one of the pioneer teachers of Manitoba, that the teaching profession was not altogether a bed of roses. During all my experience in Manitoba there has always been a dearth of teachers, especially of the male sex, so that one wonders, if it were not for the supply provided by the Ruthenian Training School at Brandon, how the Ruthenian boys and girls of the Province would get an education."

Inspectors Gould, Potvin and Brunet of the bi-lingual English-French schools, say:

"In view of the constant attacks on our schools with reference to the teaching of English, we have made it a point to see particularly what is taking place in all our schools, and we positively state that the English language is most earnestly taught in all the bi-lingual English-French schools. Of course, we must admit that in certain parts of the Province the conditions are such that the children are at a disadvantage to attain perfection in the use of the English language fluently, but we defy anyone to say that our schools are not doing their utmost to train the children in that respect."

"On the 28th and 29th of November, 1912, we had one of the most successful conventions on record in our district. We obtained the attendance of nearly all our teachers. Parents and trustees have taken such an interest in our discussions that the assembly hall of the Provencher school was found too small to accommodate the large attendance, and as a consequence we held our sessions in the large, and spacious convocation room of the girls' school. It was a great encouragement for us to note that this last hall was taxed to its full capacity."

"Here, again, with reference to the English, we may quote words expressing the feeling of the convention: 'We insist upon teaching the English language—first, because it is commonsense to do so, and, secondly, because it is a duty'; and again: 'We shall not neglect the study of the English language, and we will strive in our schools to learn it and to teach it as well as those who use it as their mother tongue.'"

Extract from Speech by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, in Legislature, January 6, 1914.

"Let us be fair to our own Province, Mr. Speaker—that is all I ask. Let us not say that we are bad when we are not bad. Don't cry down our own Province. I am not saying that others are bad. I am not criticizing other Provinces; they're doing all they can, as we are, and it all takes time. We gain little by little, and in small steps at a time.

"I invite the consideration of any man to these facts; they are facts and not mere deductions from statistics, so we cannot be so bad!"

Consolidated Schools.

The good work of the consolidation of schools in the Province, providing, as it does, more efficient and varied instruction to pupils, and under more favorable conditions than are usually furnished in the ordinary rural school, continues to commend itself to the people.

The growth of school consolidation may be interesting to note. In the report of the Department of Education for 1911, submitted by Mr. M. Hall-Jones, inspector, the number of consolidated schools at the end of that year was twenty-six organized and twenty in full operation. In the special report issued by the Department of Education for the year 1912, the following statistics are worthy of notice:—

The total number of schools abandoned for consolidation.....	80
The number of children transported (twenty-two schools).....	894
The number of vans employed (twenty-two schools)	56
The average attendance of conveyed children is of enrolment in consolidated schools	73%
The average attendance is of enrolment in discarded schools (five years previous to consolidation)	50%
Percentage in all the schools of the Province.....	55%

At the beginning of the year, 1913, there were in the Province of Manitoba thirty-seven consolidated schools. On the 30th June, 1913, the figures were:

Number of consolidated schools in Manitoba	54
--	----

The action of the Department in doubling the grant for transportation of pupils, has been deeply appreciated, and is accepted on all sides as exemplifying the interest of the Minister and the Department in the improvement of the rural schools.

Winnipeg Schools.

In order to demonstrate that the schools in the City of Winnipeg are making substantial progress, the figures for the last three years are below given. It will be observed that the enrolment of pupils and their attendance is steadily increasing.

	Enrolment	Attendance
1911	20,167	63%
1912	21,111	67.6%
1913	25,521	69.75%

Manitoba leads the West and only slightly behind Ontario.

The educational status of Manitoba is in advance of either Saskatchewan or Alberta.

The figures of the last census show that Manitoba has a higher percentage of children except Ontario, which is more settled and has good roads, attending school, than any other province. Yet we are told that the children of Manitoba are not being educated. If they are not being educated, we certainly would not find them in schools. These are the figures:—

	Population	Enrolled pupils	% of popul'n
Manitoba	455,614	80,848	17.74
Alberta	374,663	61,660	16
Saskatchewan	492,432	70,567	14
Ontario	2,523,274	459,145	18.18

The percentage of population of Manitoba to be found in her schools is in advance of either Saskatchewan or Alberta. We are slightly behind Ontario, which has good roads and better facilities in rural districts to enable attendance.

Illiteracy of Canadian-Born Subjects—Manitoba Does Not Suffer by Comparison.

In Bulletin No. 15, issued from the Census Department at Ottawa late last year, tables are given showing the percentage of illiteracy in Canadian-born males and females of five years of age and over. This information, below reproduced, shows that Manitoba is practically on a par with Nova Scotia and better than Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick.

	Male	Female
Ontario	7.13	5.81
Prince Edward Island	7.91	6.98
Nova Scotia	10.42	9.87
Manitoba	11.37	12.35
British Columbia	12.89	16.43
Saskatchewan	12.48	11.00
Quebec	14.75	.....
Alberta	14.75	20.10
New Brunswick	15.76	12.86

Expenditure on Education.

Speaking in the Legislature in making his 1914 Budget speech, the Provincial Treasurer said:—

"This leads me to refer briefly to the expenditure of this Government on education in the Province. It has been argued that, because the revenues of the Province are so much more than they were fourteen years ago, we should make an extra grant to individual schools. The number of schools that receive grants has grown from 1,313 in 1899 to 2,430 in 1913, and consequently the amount expended on education in this particular manner has increased just in proportion as the number of schools has increased, but it has been felt, by the gentlemen who have been more directly responsible for the policy of the Government as to educational expenditure, that money could be spent more effectively upon education than by means of an increased grants to schools, because, after all, the effect of a fifty-dollar increase in the grant to a school would probably not be an increase of the efficiency of the school, but a slight and really un-noticeable decrease in the amount levied in the district for school purposes; so that the policy has been, so far as rural schools are concerned, to make extra grants for efficiency rather than to make or agree to a level increase of grants that would be of doubtful value, so far as better education is concerned, if agreed to. I submit the following figures to show that the Government, instead of being parsimonious, so far as education is concerned, is very liberal indeed, and I will give figures for the past year:—

Agricultural College	\$104,854.87
University Technical High Schools, etc.	151,637.79
Public Schools	517,194.58
Industrial Training School .	37,652.23
Deaf and Dumb Institute . .	14,793.97
	<hr/>
	\$826,133.45

"From this total we should deduct fees received by the Agricultural College, the Departments of Education and Public Works, amounting to \$73,314.13, leaving a balance of expenditure over receipts for the year of \$752,819.32."

Secondary and Other Schools.

Secondary Schools.—Much progress has been made along this line. Local school authorities are encouraged to establish schools with one or more teachers, and larger grants from the department are offered on conditions favorable to the formation of strong, well-equipped schools. There are now 80 schools of these types in the Province, employing two, three and four or more teachers, and additional instruction is offered in commercial, technical, industrial, domestic and agricultural

branches. Of the above there are thirteen high schools, six collegiate departments and ten collegiate institutes in the Province, with 141 teachers engaged in secondary work over and above those engaged in intermediate schools, making a total of 192.

Agricultural Instruction.—This is assisted by the department in providing for agricultural courses in the High schools. Stonewall has already taken advantage of it with good results, and encouragement is given for its adoption by the offering by the Department of substantial grants. It is intended also to inaugurate the movement in Elementary schools.

A Real Object Lesson.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1899 AND 1913.

	1899. Greenway.	1913. Roblin.	Increase.
Total expenditure on education	\$ 152,008.24	\$ 668,832.38	\$ 516,824.14
Normal schools	7,391.13	26,550.75	18,159.62
Special training schools.....	Nil.	20,349.23	20,349.23
Inspection of schools.....	11,042.00	57,321.40	45,378.50

(Grants—

Public schools	110,173.91	334,652.92	224,479.01
Secondary schools	14,952.42	61,278.32	49,325.89
University of Manitoba.....	3,500.00	82,845.00	79,345.00
Value of school property	1,410,719.00	8,780,076.62	7,369,357.62

In addition the Government has spent \$113,362.47 on free text books for pupils since the inauguration of the free text system in 1903.

	1899. Greenway.	1913. Roblin.	Increase.
Number of school districts formed.....	1,095	1,700	605
Number of teachers employed	1,313	2,430	1,117
Number of Intermediate schools	36	51	15
Number of higher secondary schools.....	3	29	26
Number of Normal school buildings.....	Nil.	4	4
and three places where Normal classes are given.			
Number of special training schools.....	Nil.	2	2
Number of inspectors of schools and superintendents.....	9	29	20
and two organizers			
Consolidated schools	Nil.	43	43
Enrolment of pupils	48,060	83,079	35,019

Special feature of work not carried out in 1899, but now in operation:—

School gardening.

Elementary agriculture.

Agricultural courses in High schools.

Manual Training and Domestic Science—Government gives grants for equipment and maintenance.

Students in University colleges and institutions of higher education as compared with the United States:—

Manitoba.	1 to 300 of population.	
United States.	1 to 600	"
New York	1 to 400	"
Germany.	1 to 800	"

GOVERNMENT ACTION EARNEST.

Space will not permit an adequate amplification of the details of the efforts being put forward to advance and encourage education, but sufficient has been set forth to demonstrate that the Educational Department of the Government is keenly alive to its responsibilities, and is ever active in its desires and ambitions to do that which will promote the welfare of the rising generation.

Conditions Prior to 1890.

Prior to 1890 there were two separate kinds of public schools, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant. The Protestant schools were under the jurisdiction and management of a Protestant Superintendent and Board of Education. The Catholic schools were under the jurisdiction and management of a Catholic Superintendent and Board of Education. No Catholic was obliged to pay school taxes in a Protestant school district. No Protestant was obliged to pay school taxes in a Catholic school district. Each district, Catholic or Protestant, had power to levy taxes on its own people for the support of the school. Each district, whether Catholic or Protestant, got its share of the legislative grant.

CONDITIONS BETWEEN 1890 AND 1897.

By "The Public Schools Act" of 1890 (subsequently confirmed by decision of the Privy Council), and "The Department of Education Act" of 1890, the Board of Education with its two sections, Catholic and Protestant, and all distinctions, so far as the law was concerned, between Catholics and Protestants were abolished, and one system of public schools was established, and every ratepayer was required to pay taxes for the support of these schools. Amongst other things it was also provided that no separation of pupils should take place in schools for the religious instruction of pupils.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION CLAUSES WERE CONTAINED IN THE ACT OF 1890 WHEN SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, BUT WERE STRUCK OUT WHILE THE BILL WAS IN THE COMMITTEE STAGE, AND INITIALED BY CLIFFORD SIFTON, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES OF 1890, STRUCK OUT OF BILL OF 1890.

The following is an exact reproduction of these clauses:—

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

~~150~~ The parent or guardian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years of age, is required to cause such child to attend a public school, or any other school in which elementary instruction is given, for the period of one hundred days in each public school year, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance. R S O, c 225, s 209; 44 Vic, c 4, s 101. Children from 7 to 13 to attend school.
Time of attendance.

~~151~~ A child shall not be required to attend a public school if such child is under efficient elementary instruction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no public school which such child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, if under the age of nine, and within three miles if over that age. R S O, c 225, s 210. Exceptional.

Duty of persons with whom any child under 18 resides.

~~152—(1) Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person under the age of thirteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the elementary education of such child during such residence, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to perform his duty of causing such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.~~

Children employed in manufactories

~~(2) In the case of each such child who is employed in any manufactory one-half of the whole time required by this Act for instruction shall be deemed to be sufficient instruction in such case, provided such child is certified by a public school inspector as having passed the examination for promotion from the Third Reader to the Fourth Reader, according to the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Advisory Board. R S O, c 225, s 211.~~

Officers to enforce law may be appointed by Board.

~~153 The trustees may appoint an officer, who shall be furnished with the list provided for by section — of this Act, containing the names of all children between the ages of seven and thirteen, to ascertain and report, for their information, any parent or other person who has failed and omitted, and is failing and omitting, to perform the duty of providing that each child of his, or in his care or employment, between the ages aforesaid is attending some school or otherwise being under efficient elementary instruction, and it shall be the duty of such officer to notify, personally or by letter or otherwise, such parent or other person of his neglect or violation of duty and the consequences thereof. R S O, c 225, s 212.~~

Notice to be given before taking proceedings for neglect.

~~154 No proceeding against any parent or other person for any neglect or violation on his part of the requirements of this Act shall be taken until after the expiration of fourteen days from the time he has been so notified, nor until such parent or other person has had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the trustees, to state his or her reasons for not complying with such notice; but if such parent or other person should on being notified, either fail to appear or to satisfy the trustees that his alleged neglect or violation of duty has arisen from any of the grounds on which he would be excused, it shall be the duty of the trustees, through their said officer, to make complaint of such neglect or violation of duty to a police magistrate or a justice of the peace having jurisdiction under the Act respecting summary convictions before~~

justices of the peace, and such police magistrate and justice shall possess and exercise all the powers conferred by section 157 of this Act. R S O, c 225, s 213.

~~155 With respect to proceedings for any offence or penalty under the provisions of this Act, where a child is apparently of the age alleged, for the purpose of such proceedings it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.~~ R S O, c 225, s 214. Proof of age.

~~156 It shall be the duty of the trustees of every rural school district, and of every city, town and incorporated village respectively, and they are hereby authorized to impose upon said parents or guardians who, after having been so notified, continue to neglect or violate the next preceding seven sections of this Act or any of them a rate bill not exceeding \$1 per month for each of their children not attending school, or to make complaint of such neglect or violation to a police magistrate or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in such cases, as provided by this Act, and to deliver to said police magistrate or justice a statement of the names and residences of the parents or guardians of such children, unless from the circumstances of the case the trustees are satisfied that such neglect or violation has not been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, ill-health, or too great a distance from any school.~~ R S O, c 225, s 216. Trustees may impose a rate bill or make complaint to a magistrate.

~~157—(1) It shall be competent for a police magistrate in any municipality, or for any justice of the peace in any municipality where there is no police magistrate, to investigate and decide upon any complaint made by the trustees, or by any person authorized by them, against any parent or guardian for the violation of the provisions of this Act, in regard to compulsory education, and to impose a fine not exceeding \$5 for the first wilful offence, and double that penalty for every subsequent offence; which fine and penalty shall be enforced as provided in section — of this Act.~~ Penalty for non-attendance at some school.

~~(2) The police magistrate or justice shall not be bound to, but may, in his discretion, forego the issue of the warrant for the imprisonment of the offender, as in said section is provided.~~ R S O, c 225, s 217. Discretion as to issuing warrant.

~~158 It shall be the duty of the police magistrate or any justice of the peace where there is no police magistrate, to ascertain, as far as may be, the circumstances of any person complained of for not sending his children to some~~ Further discretion of magistrate to enforce penalty

A QUERY FOR THE GRITS.

Why were these compulsory education clauses of "The School Act" of 1890 struck out by them? Was it because, if such were made law, it would have rendered the whole Act ultra vires? If this was not the reason, will Mr. Norris or some modern Moses of the Grit party explain why the pen was drawn through these clauses by Clifford Sifton?

The Laurier-Greenway Schools Compact of 1896

This was consummated in 1896 and given effect to by Mr. Greenway by statute in 1897.

Here it is as confirmed by Order-in-Council:—

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL NO. 5580.

Approved and Ordered, November 25th, 1896.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on matters referred to their consideration.

Present, the Honourable Messieurs, Greenway (in the chair), McMillan and Cameron.

ON MATTERS OF STATE.

May it please Your Honour:

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Attorney-General, Committee advise:

That Order-in-Council No. 5560-G, dated November 12th, 1896, be rescinded, and that the annexed Memorandum, having been agreed to by and on behalf of the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Manitoba, be hereby ratified and approved as a final settlement of questions between the said Governments with reference to the exercise of appellate jurisdiction under the appeal taken to the Governor-General-in-Council against "The Public Schools Act, 1890."

And that this order-in-council take effect from and after the date when an order is passed by the Governor-General-in-Council ratifying and approving the said annexed memorandum.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. GREENWAY, Chairman.

Executive Council Chamber, November 25th, 1896.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of Order-in-Council No. 5580.

M. MACLEAN, Clerk of the Executive Council of Manitoba.

MEMORANDUM RE SETTLEMENT OF SCHOOL QUESTION.

1. Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the Legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in amendment to "The Public Schools Act," for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that Province.

2. Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided:

(1) If authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the school trustees,
or,

(2) *If a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching, and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school, in the case of a rural district, or by the parents of at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town or village.*

3. Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman, or by a teacher when so authorized.

4. Where so specified in such resolution of the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.

5. *In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children respectively, employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school.*

In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher.

6. Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending such school, and the school-room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provision shall be made by regulations of the Department of Education (which regulations the board of school trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period of one-half of the teaching days in each month, and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month.

7. The Department of Education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this Act for the carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

8. No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

9. Where the school-room accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives, and placed in separate rooms.

10. *Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English) as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the bilingual system.*

11. No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises, or shall remain in another room.

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Ottawa, November 16th, 1896.

NO COMPULSORY EDUCATION PROVISIONS IN COMPACT OF 1896.

It is to be noted that no provisions were inserted in the compact entered into between Laurier and the Greenway Government, above set out, as to compulsory education. Why not? The question must have been discussed, and it is reasonable to assume that such were purposely omitted by both parties to the agreement.

AGREEMENT INTENDED AS FINAL SETTLEMENT.

This is as clear as the noonday sun. The agreement so states. Observe the language used in it and in the order-in-council passed ratifying it. The agreement says, in clause 1, that provincial legislation will be passed at the next regular session of the Legislature of the Province embodying the provisions of the agreement *for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in the Province*. The order-in-council states *that the agreement be ratified and approved as a final settlement of questions between the two governments with reference to the exercise of appellate jurisdiction under the appeal taken to the Governor-General-in-Council against "The Public Schools Act, 1890."*

Agreement Ratified in 1897 by Legislature.

"The School Act" was amended in 1897 in the terms of the agreement aforesaid.

ITS MAIN EFFECT.

(1) Religious teaching in schools is required if authorized by school trustees or upon petition of parents or guardians.

(2) The employment of Roman Catholic teachers in schools in cities and towns where average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts, twenty-five or upwards, upon petition of parents or guardians.

3. The establishment of bi-lingual schools in the Province.

WHAT J. D. CAMERON, THEN ATTORNEY-GENERAL, SAID AS TO THE LEGISLATION.

Speaking in the Legislature in introducing the second reading of the bill to amend "The Public Schools Act," he said, amongst other things—(Free Press report of his speech March 12th, 1897):—

"In Ontario a very large proportion of the Roman Catholic children are allowed to attend the public schools, and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia a compromise has been in force and working satisfactorily for a quarter of a century. So, unless there is unnecessary interference or intimidation here, there was no great reason why the system should not be enforced and extended to all classes of the community."

And again speaking as to the proposed bi-lingual system:—

"Section 10 provides that when ten pupils in a school speak French, or any language other than English, as their native language, the teaching of such shall be conducted in *French or such other language and English, upon the bi-lingual system*. It is absolutely necessary that in French and in German Mennonite settlements the pupils should learn English by the best methods; and *experience has shown that there is no method so good as the bi-lingual;*" and concluded by the following remarks:—

"As the head of the Department of Education he repeated the pledge given at the opening of the settlement, *that it is the intention of the Government that the school law, as amended, shall be administered in no spirit of antagonism to any class of the community, but in a spirit of conciliation and ever generously, so that all classes will experience the benefits of what is after all an excellent system of education.*"

Donald McMaster's Opinion on the Laurier-Greenway Pact and the 1907 Legislation.

Shortly after the Roblin Government assumed office, the coterie of local Grit statesmen, better described as "barkers," for the purpose of reviving or re-opening, if possible, the old school question in the Province, and, seeing, as they thought, some measure of political capital to be made out of it to the disadvantage of the Government, cried out, as they have ever since been crying out: "Give us compulsory education!" "Our children are going to the dogs." The Government then did a very wise thing; they took the opinion of eminent counsel on the situation from a legal standpoint. On March 18th, 1908, Mr. McMaster's opinion was received by the Government. In the course of this opinion, he said (which holds good to-day), that "*the Legislature had the power to enact a law making compulsory the attendance of children at the public and denominational schools, but,*" he added "*should the Legislature so provide, the minority (that is, the Roman Catholics) would have a reasonable claim to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council on the broad ground that their rights and privileges as subjects of the King were affected, and that they would very fairly be exempted from contributing to the support of public schools.*"

Compulsory Education on Lines suggested by Grits rendered Impossible owing to Their Own Acts.

Why is this so?

Because the Greenway-Laurier agreement of 1896, and confirmed by the Legislature a year later, renders it impossible, for the very obvious reason that it would be violating the very essence of this agreement in a most flagrant manner by introducing into or adding to the school law of the Province certain features of a most objectionable character to the minority affected, without their consent.

Because it would have the effect of re-opening old sores long since settled, which is most undesirable. Because, in any event, as stated by Mr. McMaster, it would operate as a substantial ground for federal interference, the extent of which might be most serious and prejudicial to our public schools system.

Because, the adoption of such a course was evidently not contemplated, inasmuch as compulsory school attendance provisions were purposely omitted from the original School Act of 1890; and, further that, in 1896 and 1897, the subject was studiously avoided, otherwise it would have been provided for or referred to in some manner or form.

Because it would be a gross violation of the pledge given at the time the settlement was made, as stated by J. D. Cameron, then attorney-general, that it was the intention of the Government that the terms thereof (crystalized into legislation) should (to use his own words) "be administered in no spirit of antagonism to any class of the community, but in a spirit of conciliation and ever generously, so that all classes will experience the benefits of what is, after all, an excellent system of education."

Present Government Simply Carrying Out School Law as Handed to Them.

The present government does not believe in stultifying itself in being parties to the creation of conditions in the Province regarding the public schools system, which it was never intended to create in the light of past events. Nor would even the present Grit sponsors, if possessed of the power, have the audacity or temerity so to do. Their predecessors created the conditions as they exist, and as an act of honorable dealing the present government do not propose to humiliate itself by being parties to any proceeding which could be classified, and properly so, as not only unjust and illegal, but contrary to and in violation of the terms of a solemn agreement.

Norris Swallows Himself on "Compulsory Education."

Mr. Norris, at present, is loud in his exclamations for what he calls "compulsory education." He was a member of the Legislature at the time the Laurier-Greenway school settlement deal was put through in 1897, and voted for its consummation. By so doing he was a party to it. Not a word did he utter regarding the then omission to provide for compulsory education, for which he now professes to be so solicitous. Why? His friends, Laurier and Greenway, decreed otherwise, and, automaton like, he responded to the string. He now blames others for what he and his political masters created in 1897. No, Mr. Norris, the veneer is too thin. Your dual character is easily discernible!

**Any Amplifications of Law by Present Government have been Directed
towards Perfecting System only and for the Purposes
of Creating Greater Results.**

The Government, through its Department of Education, has had, and has, but one ambition, and that is to advance and promote the educational interests of the Province to the greatest extent possible. It would be little short of criminal madness to have done, or to do, otherwise. The Government's record of accomplishments up to date are most encouraging, and stand out to the gaze of everyone, of all creeds and nationalities. It is true that problems have been encountered, and that, with our mixed, and constantly being added to, population, others may arise; but it is believed that by generous and liberal treatment, and reasonable wise administration, time will witness even greater results. The education of the masses, the making of true citizenship is no easy task, and deplorable is it that the undertaking should be interwoven with party politics.

Opponents See a Bugaboo in Everything.

Opponents of the Government see, or pretend they see, wrong and ulterior motives in everything suggested by the Government, or that it may do. Their vision is so obscured that it is difficult at times for them to determine exactly just what the trouble is or to accurately diagnose even the nature of their own complaints. This is aptly demonstrated by their silly wailings with regard to what is known as

The Coldwell Amendments.

These are in the nature of amendments to "The Public Schools Act" in 1912, and are as follows:—

"1. Section 2 of 'The Public Schools Act,' being chapter 143 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"(r) The word 'school' wherever it occurs in this Act shall mean and include any and every school building, school room or department in a school building owned by a public school district, presided over by a teacher or teachers;

"(s) It shall be the duty of every public school board in this Province to provide school accommodation according to the requirements of 'The Public Schools Act,' when so requested by the parents or guardians of children under school age under 'The Public Schools Act';

"(t) Section 218, chapter 143, Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, was intended to mean and does mean a teacher for the children of the petitioners and of the same religious denomination as the petitioners."

Only a brief examination of their meaning and effect! All the extensive verbiage and verbosity that have been used to extract some hidden intent in the language used is nonsense.

Sub-section (r) added is merely a definition of the word "school" used in the Public Schools Act. Prior to this amendment for many years this interpretation had been given to the Act in matters of administration, but some question having arisen as what a school really was, it was thought wise to clearly define the meaning of the expression; and surely the definition is a reasonable one.

Sub-section (s) merely provides, as is perfectly reasonable and proper, that public school boards in the Province shall provide school accommodation, *according to the requirements of the Schools Act*, when requested by parents or guardians of children of school age. It would require a microscopical examination to discover any other meaning than the language used clearly sets forth. The amendment of 1912 is practically a repetition of what has always been the law. Sub-section (f) of section 57 and sub-section (b) of section 118 of the Consolidated Schools Act of 1913, requires school trustees, in the case of rural schools, to provide adequate school accommodation for resident children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, and school trustees in cities, towns and villages, to provide like accommodation for children between the ages of 6 and 16 years. *The only amplification or enlargement of the duties of school trustees made by the 1912 amendment regarding school accommodation, is that such adequate school accommodation shall be provided when requested by parents and guardians.* Surely this is not an unreasonable provision! and no serious objection can be taken to it!

Regarding the amendment made to section 218 (now section of 252 of the Consolidated Schools Act of 1913), it does not alter or change the meaning one iota. What did the original section say? It is below quoted, and a perusal of it will verify this statement of fact. Here it is, word for word:—

"In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children, respectively, employ at least one duly certified Roman Catholic teacher in such school. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certified non-Roman-Catholic teacher."

Can anyone reasonably say that the 1912 amendment, which provides that the above quoted section was intended to mean, and does mean, a teacher for the children of the petitioners and of the same religious denomination as the petitioners, changes the original section

in any way, or adds to or takes away the effect or meaning of one solitary word contained therein. No, it does not. Nor can any such construction be placed on it.

GRIT CHARGES UNREASONABLE AND ABSURD.

It is also to be borne in mind that the original section quoted above, and to which the 1912 amendment was made, is an exact copy of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Laurier-Greenway school settlement agreement, so that if this section, by implication or otherwise, and in no sense amplified by the 1912 amendment, establishes, or can be so applied as to establish, separate schools again in the Province, the responsibility rests entirely upon the former friends of the gentlemen now crying out the loudest against the present government. *But it hasn't, and can never have, any such meaning.* In its application it was intended, as stated by Mr. Greenway's attorney-general, "to be so administered in no spirit of antagonism to any class of the community, but in a spirit of conciliation and ever generously, so that all classes will experience the benefits of what is, after all, an excellent system of education." In any event no blame or onus rests upon the present Government, who are simply the legatees under the signed-and-sealed Laurier-Greenway schools agreement.

GRITS SUPPORTED 1912 COLDWELL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Norris and his followers supported the 1912 amendments to "The Schools Act" introduced by Hon. Mr. Coldwell, and it was only after this aggregation of statesmen became affected, like a few others, with mental indigestion, that a search was instituted for the "Ethiopian." They have not, up to the present, been able to find the "crittur," for the reason that none ever existed. The hunt has proven a failure.

WHAT THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT IS.

The attitude of the Government is to carry out, as they are constitutionally bound to do, "The Public Schools Act" of 1890, as supplemented by the terms of the Laurier-Greenway agreement.

How Truancy is Effectively Dealt With.

"The Children's Act" of the Province deals with certain classes of juvenile offences, including the truancy from school of children under the age of 14 and over the age of 7. Its provisions are effective all over the Province, and truancy officers are appointed and paid by the Government. The Act is very far-reaching and, beyond question, deals more comprehensively and drastically with truancy than it is dealt with by any other Province of the Dominion. It reaches and imposes not only responsibilities upon parents and guardians, school trustees, and employers of children, but also upon the child itself—which is not done elsewhere.

EARL GREY'S OPINION.

In an address he delivered to the Ottawa Children's Aid Society, at Ottawa, on October 13th, 1910, Earl Grey said:

"Of all the towns and cities I have visited in Canada, Winnipeg is the leader in anything pertaining to the general welfare of the children. In the way of public playgrounds, juvenile courts and general provisions for the care of bringing up of the children, Winnipeg is certainly in the lead, and I should say that Ottawa comes second; yes, I can safely say that Winnipeg comes first, and Ottawa second."

WHO DEEMED TRUANTS.

Under our Act children between the ages above set forth, and who, without reasonable excuse, do not *regularly* attend a public school, or who are not otherwise being educated in a manner equal to the standards of the public schools of the Province, are deemed truants.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

After warning by the truant officer, parents or guardians of truant children are required to cause them to attend school within five days.

HOW THE CHILD MAY BE DEALT WITH.

Any child, being a truant from school, it is provided, shall be brought before a judge who is required to inquire into all facts concerning the case, and make an order, if warranted, providing for the care of the child by some society, foster home or industrial school, at the expense of the Province. This action may, however, be suspended by the imposition of conditions, which means that the child shall be given the opportunity of doing better before drastic action is taken. Parents may also be fined up to \$100.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The duty is imposed upon the trustees of every public school board of every school district in the Province, on or before the fifteenth day of July annually, to report to the Department of Education, the name, age and address of every child not registered in such districts during the preceding school term, and also the residence of the parents or guardian of every such child during such term.

ALSO AS TO TEACHERS.

It is made the duty of the teacher or principal of every public or private school in the Province to report to the Department of Education, on the last day of each month of the school year in which the school is kept open, the name and address of every pupil on the register who has not attended school regularly during such month, together with such other information as the department may require.

DUTIES OF TRUANT OFFICERS, ETC.

Truant and probation officers and the superintendent of neglected children are required to examine into all cases of truancy when any such come under their notice, or when requested to do so by a superintendent or inspector of schools, or by any school trustee, or by any rate-payer of the districts, or school principal, and to warn each such truant, and the parents, guardians or other persons having charge of him or her, in writing, of the consequences of truancy if persisted in, and to require by notice in writing such parent or guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school, or make some other provision for his or her education within five days from the mailing or delivery of said notice to him, and, in default, to cause such parents, guardian or person to be prosecuted.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF ACT TO BE BORNE BY PROVINCE.

Hon. Geo. Coldwell, in his speech in the Legislature, January 6th, 1914, said:

"The Province proposes to administer these provisions. We want the people of Manitoba to understand that the expense of enforcing these provisions will be borne by the Province, and not laid upon school boards and the like."

POWERS OF POLICE CONSTABLES AND POLICEMEN.

In addition to the powers given to others, it is declared by the Act that any officer, constable or policeman may apprehend, without warrant, and bring any truant child before a judge.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF TRUANCY ACT.

Against Parents and Guardians—

Fine not exceeding \$100—or on default not more than three months' imprisonment.

Against the Child—

Commitment to Industrial School or Detention Home.

Against Employers of Children under 14—

Fine, not exceeding \$100; or, in default, not more than one month's imprisonment.

Against School Trustees and Teachers neglecting to make required returns—

Fine not exceeding \$100; or, in default, thirty days' imprisonment.

Against Truant Officers and Others charged with not carrying out Act—
Dismissal from office.

OUR LAW FAR AHEAD OF OTHER PROVINCES.

In Ontario, where the Truancy Act is captioned "An Act respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance,"

- There is no definition of truancy;
- No provision to find children who are not enrolled in any school;
- No control in cities, towns and villages of officers, and in townships no control if council appoints;
- Only five townships have appointed officers;
- No penalty against the child.

In Alberta—

- There is no definition of truancy;
- No provision for reports of children not registered;
- No penalty against child;
- No declaration of duty of parent or guardian to send child to school;
- There has been no report on truancy up to the present.

In Saskatchewan—

- There is no definition of truant;
- No provision for reports of children who are, or who are not, registered;
- No penalty against child;
- Only partial attendance of child at school required;
- No report on truancy up to the present.

In British Columbia—

- No definition of truant;
- No declaration of duty of parent or guardian;
- No truant officer;
- No provision for reports of children not registered;
- No power to make regulations to carry out Act;
- Act is remarkable for its incompleteness.

TRUANCY AGES IN ALL THE PROVINCES.

Province	Between
Ontario	8 and 14
New Brunswick (rural)	7 and 12
New Brunswick (urban)	6 and 16
Nova Scotia (rural)	7 and 12
Nova Scotia (urban)	6 and 16
City of Halifax	6 and 14
Saskatchewan	7 and 14
Alberta	7 and 15
British Columbia	7 and 14
Prince Edward Island (rural)	8 and 13
Prince Edward Island (urban)	8 and 14
Manitoba	7 and 14

HOW TRUANCY ACT HAS BEEN ENFORCED.

Mr. Billiarde, Superintendent of Neglected Children, now acting in conjunction with the Department of Education, in his last published truancy report for 1912, says:—

“Under these sections of ‘The Children’s Protection Act,’ a large number of children have been dealt with during the past year.

“We have dealt with one hundred and forty-six cases of truancy. The methods followed in enforcing these sections are as follows: A patrol of the city streets was established in 1910. At the time I divided the city into different districts, an officer patrolling these districts during school hours, and any children of school age whom he observed on the streets were questioned as to why they were not at school, as to what they were doing, as to the school they attended, their grade in that school, and how long they had been absent. This enabled us to get into touch with a number of children whose education would otherwise have been neglected; and when the officer found children of this description on the streets, the child in each case was taken home and the parents questioned as to the correctness of the child’s statements. In some cases it was found that a child had simply been kept from school to run an errand; in other cases, the child would be kept home on account of illness or perhaps on account of insufficiency of clothing, on account of the father being out of work; and again, in other cases, children playing “hookey” have been discovered. In every case the officer has been instructed to co-operate with the parents and the school authorities in ensuring the child’s regular attendance at school.

“We have also had our officers visit the principals of the different schools to enquire from them if they had any cases of irregular attendance to report to us, and the reports from school principals will show that they have found our system of handling these children a great help.

“The system adopted as regards children found to be truant, and complaints concerning whom have been turned into the office either by the patrol officer or the school principal, is as follows:—

“The home is visited and the cause of the child’s absence ascertained. If there is no reasonable explanation forthcoming, and the evidence indicates that the parents are lax, they are warned that the child must attend school, otherwise they will receive a summons. The officer is then instructed to visit the school again, within a reasonable period after warning the parents, and if the child is still absent, the parents and the child are summoned to appear before the court.

“As a rule, the officers have found parents most anxious to co-operate with them, but there have been cases in which it has been necessary to impose a fine on the parents, in order to impress upon them

a sense of their responsibility in the matter. In the majority of cases, a warning has been sufficient."

In 1913 to 1st March, 1914, Mr. Billiarde reports 313 truant cases dealt with.

Some Definite Figures.

Speaking in the Legislature on January 6th, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, said:

"Let me give the House definite figures showing the results achieved by the enforcement of 'The Truancy Act' under the Department of Neglected Children. I find that in the year 1911 the total enrolment of school children for all schools in Winnipeg was 20,167, the average daily attendance, 12,733. The average daily attendance was 63 per cent.

"In 1912 the enrolment was 21,111, and the average daily attendance 14,285—a rise in the percentage of 4.6 per cent. Why was the increase made? Our friends on the opposite side might say because the Winnipeg school board took a hand, or might give other reasons; and though, perhaps, we cannot give all of the credit to Mr. Billiarde and his officers, we certainly must give some.

"I leave it to the judgment of the House. When the Act is in operation, a regular patrol in force, a truant school established, the Knowles Boys' Home being operated in the same way, partly by the city and partly by the Department, the percentage has risen in one year by 4.6 per cent. To what are we to ascribe the rise? Even the member for Springfield, with all his ingenuity, or the member for West Winnipeg, will find difficulty in ascribing it to anything but the work of Mr. Billiarde and his officers. These facts speak worlds to the people of Manitoba and to the people of Winnipeg.

"With regard to the figures for 1913, according to the report of the Winnipeg school board, which, as anybody who reads the papers knows, was in the Free Press on January 2nd and 3rd—it has not been sent to the Department of Education—it was shown that the enrolment of school children in 1913 was 22,233.

PRODUCED RESULTS.

"In these three years, when the law was being administered, the percentage of attendance rose from 63 per cent. in 1911 to 67.6 per cent. in 1912, and to 74 per cent. in 1913. I think it right in claiming, and reasonably claiming, that the efforts of the

Department in administering the law have produced some of the results. I am not going to be so egotistical as to say that that has produced the whole of the results; but give it credit for some.

"And here are facts. The percentages are substantial, the results are such that the people are invited to look at the facts, and not to the specious arguments of those opposed to the Act.

"The people of this province are fair-minded, and the system is being attended by satisfactory results.

"What we court and welcome is fair criticism, criticism that is calculated to build up and not pull down nor cry down and make bad. I would like to say here that we do not claim to have attained everything that is perfect, but we would like critics who come and say: 'This is hardly good, here is something better,' and not find fault and be content to say that everything is bad, and that every bit of legislation of the entire administration is entirely bad.

INVITE CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

"What a help it is, Mr. Speaker, to have a kindly critic to point criticism at our weakness and difficulties and suggest help, than the critic who stands off at arm's length and pulls down and does nothing to build up.

"We don't set up in any department to hold all the good opinions that have ever or could ever be devised or evolved, but for the critic who says that everything we do is no use, there is nothing to do but point out that the effect of his criticism is valueless. But, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say it, that here in Winnipeg we have critics who not only criticize the Act, but incite people to disobey it. We are here as the representatives of the people of the province, to administer the act; we have officers appointed under the act to administer and enforce its provisions, and yet we find institutions inciting people to disobedience. I say that it is unfair."

FALSE PREMISES AND ACCUSATIONS OF OPPONENTS.

The opponents of the government go about exclaiming: "Give us compulsory education." "Drive the child to school by the power of the whip." As a matter of fact, they are about as much concerned in the educational advancement of the child as a bird cares for last year's nest. The old cry of ages past: "Crucify him!" (meaning in the present case, Sir Rodmond Roblin) is what they mean, and what chiefly concerns them. The position of the government is, briefly, that we have in the present Truancy Act of the Province, the best provisions that exist anywhere to ensure the attendance of the child at school, and thus fit the boy or girl, as the case may be, to go out into the world with the best possible mental equipment and appreciation of all that goes to

constitute good manhood or womanhood. All legislation that directly affects the person and individual liberty, which overrides even the parental control of the child, while essentially necessary in citizen making, and for the welfare of the State, must be administered with judgment and some degree of common sense. The methods of Russia are not necessary in Manitoba. Greater results, from an educational point of view, will flow by judiciously handling our large foreign population than by driving them by the power of the sword. This is the firm belief of the present government. This is its attitude. This is its policy. Those men, comprising opponents of the government, with their band of sycophants and obsequious parasites, ever willing to divine their wishes and pander to their gratification, seeking by misrepresentation of facts to bamboozle the public in so vital a matter as the education of the child, is an atrocious crime, eccentuated to the very limit. Such conduct is a travesty on justice; is a lamentable exemplification to what depths of depravity human nature can resort to.

An Au Revoir of the Educational Question.

The Government stands upon its record of accomplishments. Its conception and administration of the Public Schools Act have been on progressive lines, with only one object in view, i.e., to build up a model system of education in the Province that will command the esteem and admiration of all fair-minded and reasonable men. With that reflection they are content.

THE FLAG POLICY

Loyalty of the Roblin Government.

Who with a single drop of British blood in his veins does not honor and love "the old flag?"

The policy of the Roblin Government is to perpetuate the memory of that flag, which "has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." To do this and to inculcate patriotism and loyalty to British institutions in the hearts and minds of the school children of the Province, it has been determined to require the flying of the Union Jack on all school houses in the Province in school districts receiving Government aid. The other purpose sought to be served is the blending together of foreign settlers in our midst into one common citizenship. As to this, Mr. Roblin said in an address delivered in the City of Winnipeg on the 12th of September, 1906:—

"We welcome with outstretched hands the various peoples that come to our Province who are born under foreign flags, who speak different tongues and we give them immediately the benefit of our civil

laws; endow them with civil rights; the benefits of our criminal laws; to protect their lives and property; free education of the public schools; all of which are the outcome of the civilization and benefits that follow the Union Jack, and I think the man that comes from a foreign country in order to better his circumstances and to make a home for himself and his family and who objects to perpetuating the glories of our flag, who declines to have his children infused with British patriotism, is a man that is undesirable."

The flag policy of Mr. Roblin has been approved and commended all over the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

STRONGLY COMMENDED BY THE LONDON TIMES.

The London, England, Times, that great mouthpiece of public opinion, said in referring to Mr. Roblin's policy:—

"The Manitoba Government is to be congratulated on a measure of practical patriotism which deserves imitation in other quarters of the Empire.

"Mr. Roblin, the Premier, as will have been seen from our Ottawa correspondent's message yesterday, has declared that on and after January 1, 1907, every school in the Province which receives a public grant from the Treasury must have the Union Jack flying over it in school hours. The Government means to provide the first flag, and after that it will be the business of the school trustees to see that there is always a flag flying in school hours on pain of forfeiting the public grant. We are told that though there has been some adverse criticism of the step, the overwhelming sentiment of the British-born population is in its favor.

"As for the foreign immigrants, Mr. Roblin put the case, so far as it concerns them, quite convincingly. They come to settle in Manitoba and there, as in other British colonies, immediately get the benefit of our laws, protection for life and property, and free education for their children. These things are part of the civilization that follow the Union Jack, and the man who refuses to let his children be educated in the patriotism of the flag is, in Mr. Roblin's opinion, 'undesirable.'"

"The principle is a sound one. There is no denying its force for a colony into which immigrants are pouring, men of any and every nationality, with widely different habits, standards and prejudices. The United States has had to do with this problem on the biggest scale, and so far it has dealt with it successfully; it has been simply by the active inculcation of American patriotism. Nothing else can leaven a mass of immigrants with the new citizenship of adoption.

"We might usefully take a lesson from Manitoba here at home. Superior persons may sneer at this use of the flag, and that it is un-English. It may be true that to do nothing for the encouragement of patriotism has generally been considered the proper British attitude, but that is no reason why we should not begin to mend it. While other nations which we profess to admire have been teaching patriotism, we, in this, as in other spheres, have been content to 'muddle through.' So far the instinct of loyalty has not betrayed us; but, if we are utterly indifferent about fostering it, can we be sure that it will live in future generations, in a land where the obligations of national duty are already so few.

"The Union Jack is a most obvious symbol to make use of for the purpose, yet, here our educational authorities seem positively afraid of it. Only this summer the London County Council declined to entertain a proposal that a Union Jack, presented by Sir George White, should be flown over the council schools at Chelsea.

"Even the Union Jack which is flown from the Victoria Tower at Westminster, when Parliament is in session, has only been there since quite a recent date.

"The national dread of making ourselves ridiculous may have something to do with this timidity. But most likely it is chiefly want of thought, and, if Manitoba's example can make us realize that here is a problem worth thinking about, and one which can be handled in the most direct and simple way, Mr. Roblin and this Government will have builded better than they knew."

Mr. Roblin may well be proud of his flag policy, which cannot fail in making all the people of Manitoba, of whatever nationality, loyal to and proud of British institutions.

SCHOOL BOOKS ARE SUPPLIED TO SCHOLARS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT SMALL COST

The Province during the year 1909 entered into a new contract for school books, and as an evidence of the attention paid by the Government to the conservation and wise expenditure of the money of the people it will not be out of place to give a comparison between the price paid by the Roblin Government and the Government of Saskatchewan, a few years ago, and for the price at which Manitoba will receive books that will be fully as good in every respect, if not better, than those purchased by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The prices paid by the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for school books are as follows:—

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba..
Primer... ..	14.4	9½
First Reader... ..	17.4	11½
Second Reader... ..	19.0	13½
Third Reader... ..	25	17½
Fourth Reader... ..	28.8	18½

And the retail prices of these books in the two Provinces will be as follows:—

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.
Primer... ..	20c	15c
First Reader... ..	25	20
Second Reader... ..	30	25
Third Reader... ..	40	30
Fourth Reader... ..	45	30

It will be seen from these figures that the difference in price paid by the Government means an average saving of 35 per cent. to the people of the Province of Manitoba.

The Government has expended \$113,362.47 on free text books for pupils.

"FREE PRESS" ANTE-ELECTION BOASTS IN 1903

Prophecies in the Cold Grey Dawn of the Morning After—What the Gloom Organ predicted in the General Election of 1903 and what It Realized—Its Boasts Then are Indication of the Value of Its Present Utterances—What was Prophesied and What Happened.

During the local campaign of 1903 the Free Press, with the same characteristic braggadocio it is displaying at the present time regarding the result of the forthcoming general election, made numerous boasts and prophecies as to the probable outcome of the elections at that time.

Below are a few of the mental aberrations in 1903, and what actually occurred on election day.

Prophecies.

Result.

Roblin will be beaten in Dufferin.
A. J. Cotten, Liberal candidate in Swan River, is proving a strong candidate.

Elected by 419 majority.
Beaten by 231.

Cameron's election is safe; his success in South Winnipeg is practically assured.

Defeated by 174.

Conservatives are abandoning Lakeside.

E. D. Lynch, Conservative, elected by 68 majority.

J. D. Hunt will redeem Norfolk. Norfolk is solid for Hunt.

Conservative elected by 188 majority.

Dr. McArthur is the man who will redeem Centre Winnipeg.

Beaten by 153.

Johnson in Turtle Mountain will surely be defeated.

Elected by 266 majority.

Fraser's election in Brandon is assured.

Beaten by Dr. McInnis by 42.

Riddell shows gaining strength.

Defeated by Mr. Roblin by 419.

Prof. Osborne spoke at Cypress River last night. Mr. Little is sure of election.

Geo. Steele, Conservative, elected by 99 majority.

Virden—Clingan is a favorite.

Defeated by Mr. Agnew by 25.

Lansdowne—Norris is a winner; his election is conceded.

Dr. Hicks, Conservative, elected by 16 majority.

Morden—Ruddell is on the run. City Liberals are jubilant; canvass reveals a greater strength than was expected.

Elected by 88 majority.

All three Conservatives elected.

Minnedosa—That Cameron, the Liberal nominee, will be elected is generally regarded as safe betting.

Waddell, Conservative, elected by 81 majority.

Prophecies.

Gladstone—Chances largely favor Morton by a safe majority.

Gilbert Plains—Young is billed to carry the constituency against Glen Campbell.

Emerson—The Liberals believe that you can safely write the obituary of Hon. D. H. McFadden.

Killarney—Lawrence is desperate.

North Winnipeg—Mr. Cockburn's victory is assured.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR ALL LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

Result.

Wilson, Conservative, elected by 81 majority.

Campbell elected by 202 majority.

Hon. Mr. McFadden elected.

Lawrence elected by 414 majority.

Defeated by Sampson Walker, Conservative.

ONLY NINE ELECTED OUT OF FORTY!!!

And then the Organ screeched:

"The result will even be a worse Waterloo on Thursday next."

"This is our prediction. Watch it come true!"

The organ is still predicting and watching. Fourteen years in the wilderness is a long time, and the way out is still dark and dreary.

The Gloom Organ continued Its Predictions in 1907 with Disastrous Ending, as Usual.

(Editorial, March 2nd, 1907.)

"As the date of the Provincial elections draws nearer, and as the campaign progresses, the signs and evidences of public feeling point more and more unmistakably to a great awakening which puts the complete defeat of the Government well amongst the possibilities. From no quarter of the Province does there come a despondent note from the Liberal workers. Everywhere there seems to be confidence in the candidates, confidence in the leader, confidence in the policy and confidence in the great body of electors."

(Editorial, June 10th, 1910.)

"Never in the history of Manitoba have the rank and file of the Liberal party been better prepared than at the present to enter into an election campaign; and, judging from the interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout the Province, have every confidence in the result."

*Result.—Grits overwhelmingly defeated.
The same old predictions are now at hand.*

MR. E. BROWN PERFORMS A REMARKABLE FEAT—HE TELLS THE TRUTH—AND ABOUT HIMSELF, TOO

Standing with quivering frame, hot blood coursing through body, ending at roots of hair, and blush on face resembling that of a maiden of sixteen summers, Mr. Brown thus addressed "the faithful" at the Grit convention at Portage la Prairie which nominated him to contest that constituency in the year A.D. 1907. Said he:

"There is no man in the Province of Manitoba who realizes more acutely than I do my unfitness for this position. I am conscious of the fact that I am lacking in many qualities of mind and heart that are so requisite to the filling of that position to my own satisfaction and to the credit of the people of this country."

Noble and true words, Mr. Brown!

You certainly have yourself well "sized up," and, indeed, it must be a satisfaction for you to know that the people of the Province are with you.

As a diagnostician you are in the front rank. Of course you "fell down" a little in that million dollar gold brick episode at Portage, but that was only a censurable lapse—a mere temporary circumlocution of thought—simply a gymnastic feat of the mind. You atoned for this subsequently, however, by offering yourself for slaughter in South Winnipeg. Why, then, dwell on the circumstance?

ANOTHER FORWARD POLICY—A PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Roblin Government has blazed the way to many reforms, legislative and otherwise, in the Province of Manitoba, and once again the banner of progress was unfurled when a Public Utilities Commission was constituted in 1912. The Public Utility Commissioner appointed by the Government, in the person of ex-Judge Robson of the Court of King's Bench of the Province, is significant in itself without enlargement that the provisions of the law will always be uprightly and fearlessly carried out. By the new law the administration of the public utilities of the Province has been fully and absolutely removed from politics and political influence of every nature. It has placed our public utilities in a position where the various problems necessarily involved can be best worked out to the public advantage, and provides a medium through which the people may speedily and fully get redress from corporate aggression. Manitoba is the first Province in the Dominion to embody this principle, and it is most satisfactory and reassuring to know that many costly and intricate processes of courts

of law will be avoided. No legislation of the Province has greater possibilities to benefit the people than our "Public Utilities Act." It is most comprehensive in its scope, character and detail. It has already worked, and will continue to work, to the public advantage. The Commissioner is a man of honor and highest legal attainments, and it is most satisfactory to realize that the administration of the Act by him will always be impartial and best calculated to serve and protect the public good.

UTILITY COMMISSION IS THE POOR MAN'S COURT.

The commission, among other things, is a poor man's court, where he can with confidence and without cost make his complaints, have his wrongs redressed, and feel that he has as much right to make such complaints and ask for such relief as if he were the wealthiest man in the Province. Corporations are brought under the operation of this law, and by the easy process provided are required to respect the rights of every citizen, no matter what his class or what his color.

WIDE POWERS BESTOWED ON THE COMMISSION.

There is provision made for an appeal from the decision of the commission on matters of law only, but in all other regards decisions are final. Ample provision is made for the enforcement of orders, so that there can be no possible evasion of the direction that the commission may make. The commission has the fullest authority within the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba.

FLAG OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP NAILED TO THE MAST.

"I declare that neither corporate interests and the Grit party combined, led by the two Grit newspapers of this city, can or ever will be able to destroy the principle of government ownership as established in this Province, and I further believe that they are absolutely impotent and harmless in so far as their attacks on the government of the day are concerned."—(Sir Rodmond Roblin.)

PRISON REFORM

This subject has been receiving the attention of the Government for some time, and it is hoped that some reasonable and effective method or scheme may be devised whereby the moral calibre of prisoners may be materially improved. Steps have been taken in this direction in many of the states to the south, and it is felt that good results cannot fail to flow from such efforts if properly introduced and safeguarded. It is a truism that there is good in everyone if it can be reached, and hence human sympathy and aiding to uplift others are indeed noble tasks. Whittier says: "If there be some weaker one, give me strength to help him on."

The Government has made an initiative move in the direction of prison reform. The prisoners at the provincial gaol of the Eastern Judicial District serving sentences of hard labor have been employed very largely during the season of 1913 in improving the Agricultural College roads and grounds. As an encouragement to the prisoners the Government made the wise provision that those properly conducting themselves and evidencing good deportment would, at the expiration of their sentences, be remunerated by the Province to the extent of twenty-five cents per day, based on the number of days of labor performed. This has worked out very satisfactorily. Besides being an incentive to good behavior, it enables prisoners to have a little money in their pockets when discharged and again facing the world. It also has the effect of overcoming that discouragement in persons which is generally the case when the old lines of monotony are followed. Prison discipline and prison life are at the best gloomy, and if it can be interspersed with some features to elevate the estimation of self and others and the duties and responsibilities of life, such a departure cannot fail to produce satisfactory results, morally and otherwise.

There are many problems involved in prison reform, and it is the intention of the Government at an early date to go into the question fully with the end in view of materially improving the conditions. A prison farm and attached industries form a part of the undertaking or task presented.

What the Gaoler of E.J.D. Gaol says.

(Extracts from 1913 report.)

"An average of about thirty-eight men have been employed at the Agricultural College farm in making roads, putting in tile drains, moving fences, putting in concrete sewer connections and catch basins, besides a great deal of ordinary laboring work.

"The steadiness and zeal, as well as the intelligence displayed by the prisoners has been a surprise to myself and others who have been in a position to examine their work and see them at it.

"The gratuity of twenty-five cents a day has been a great advantage not only as an incentive to work but to bring the prisoner above actual want on his discharge. This added to the brawn and tan caused by outdoor labor has tended to give him more confidence to face the world and seek employment than the man going out with the pallor of confinement showing in his face and not knowing where his next meal is coming from."

THREE GRIT PLATFORMS—1907, 1910 and 1914.

(OF USE ONLY FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.)

1907 Grit Platform (Free Press, Feb. 20th, 1907.)

FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE.

That whereas the expenditure of the Province in 1905 was more than double that of 1898, this convention regards the increase as excessive and disproportionate to the revenue of the Province, and believes that the application of business methods would result in better administration of the public service at greatly reduced cost.

PROVINCIAL LANDS.

That the policy of selling tracts of land to speculators by private sale is to be condemned as injurious to the public interest; that arable land be sold only to actual settlers at reasonable prices, and under conditions imposing settlement duties, and that all other lands be disposed of by public competition.

PUBLICITY.

We regard a policy of publicity in connection with the Government business transactions as desirable, and declare in favor of the publication in the issue of *The Manitoba Gazette* next after the event of the details of all such transactions as the sale of public lands, letting of contracts, the sale of debentures, with such further information as is necessary to inform the taxpayers as to the state and progress of public business.

TEMPERANCE.

That the Liberal party place on record its cordial sympathy with the temperance movement as a moral reform, and

Pledges itself, if returned to power, rigidly to enforce the provisions of the law with regard to the liquor traffic, and so to amend the present License Act as to make the following provisions effective:—

The enactment or repeal of local option by-laws upon the majority of the votes cast by the resident electors of cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities;

The restoration of the municipal franchise to married women who have the necessary qualifications;

The appointment of license inspectors and commissioners who are in hearty sympathy with the enforcement of all provisions of the law;

The licenses shall be issued once a year only, upon application filed on or before a fixed time;

On a petition of 25 per cent. of the resident electors, local option must be submitted to municipal council;

The electors of municipalities shall have the power, not only to pass local option by-laws, but also to limit or reduce the number of licenses in the municipality; and that any municipal council must submit the question to a vote on the petition of 25 per cent. of the resident electors.

EDUCATION.

That the Liberal party pledges itself, if returned to power, to a forward policy in the matter of education. Education has suffered, and is suffering grave disadvantages in this Province from its subordination to another department, and should be placed in charge of a Minister of Education..

EXTENSION OF PROVINCE.

That this convention is of the opinion that in order that Manitoba may take her rightful place in confederation it is essential that the area of the Province be increased to include that part of the territory of Keewatin lying between the northern boundary of Manitoba and the Hudson Bay, and that our financial arrangements with Ottawa should be placed on the same basis as those of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

That in view of the importance to Western Canada of the early construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Dominion Government, in the opinion of this convention, should make this work a national undertaking and ensure its early completion under conditions which would make the road an open highway to the sea for all time.

AGRICULTURE.

That agriculture being the paramount industry of Manitoba, this convention is of the opinion that its importance warrants the creation (or allotment) of a separate portfolio to agriculture, as in the case of the other Provinces, in order that the various matters connected with agriculture, such as fat stock shows, travelling dairies, agricultural colleges, grants to fairs, live stock and grain growers' associations,

exhibitions, agricultural education in the schools, and legislation pertaining solely to technical agriculture, e.g., noxious weeds, etc., may be properly and intelligently dealt with; and, further, that this convention views with regret the indifference shown by the present Government to advanced work in agriculture, by its indifference towards such great movements as the seed grain special and seed fairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

That as Manitoba is pre-eminently a farming Province the encouragement of agriculture in all its branches should be the first duty of the Government, and that its agricultural department should include a commercial intelligence branch.

GOOD ROADS.

That inasmuch as the prosperity of the Province depends in a large measure upon the existence of good roads the Government should have a definite policy whereby it can co-operate with the municipalities in building a first-class system of main thoroughfares.

SHARING TAXES WITH MUNICIPALITIES

That a reasonable proportion of the revenue received from the taxation of railway companies be distributed on some equitable plan of distribution to the municipalities.

CONSERVING TRUST FUNDS.

That all receipts of principal from M. & N. W. and H. B. land sales be set aside for the payment of the bonds maturing in 1910.

VOTERS' LISTS.

That "The Election Act" should provide that voters' lists should be prepared specially for each election, whether a general or a by-election, and only then; that the lists should be based on a list of resident ratepayers prepared by the municipal authorities, supplemented by personal registration under conditions giving ample facilities for the purpose.

RAILWAY BOND GUARANTEES.

That this convention expresses its emphatic disapproval of the unwise wholesale guaranteeing of railway bonds.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

That the public should control all public utilities, such as water-works, lighting and telephone systems, and that in granting franchises and charters for such the right of their ultimate ownership by the people should be provided for.

FAIR WAGES AND "THE FACTORY ACT."

That a fair wage clause be inserted in all contracts awarded by the Provincial Government, and that the provision for the same be made in the case of contracts upon the works subsidized by the Government;

That "The Factory Act" be rigidly enforced;

That amendments be made to "The Workmen's Compensation Act" extending the remedies and facilitating trials under the Act.

COMBINES.

That it is the duty of the Crown to subject all alleged combines and associations in restraint of trade to the most searching investigation; and to prosecute and punish all breaches of the law in this respect.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

That the administration of justice should be impartial and non-political, thereby commanding the respect and confidence of the people in contrast with the persistent and determined prostitution of the machinery of justice to partizan ends, which has been the practice of the present administration.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION POLICY.

That the prosperity of the Province could be greatly enhanced by a vigorous publicity, immigration and colonization policy, by which settlers would be secured for Manitoba.

A REVENUE TARIFF.

That the Liberals of Manitoba, in convention assembled, affirm their adherence to the traditional Liberal policy; that the rate of customs taxation should be based solely on the revenue requirements of the country, and declare it to be their intention resolutely to oppose any proposal, from whatever source, to increase the tariff, as being prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion as a whole;

And, further, are of the opinion that in the forthcoming revision of the tariff it is desirable that the tendency of the changes should be towards lower duties, particularly on timber, machinery, fruit and clothing, which are necessities of Western farmers, whose prosperity ensures the prosperity of the manufacturing industries; and the preference of 33½ per cent. on importations from Great Britain and her colonies should be maintained in its entirety.

APPROVAL OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT POLICY.

This convention of Manitoba Liberals desires to place on record its approval of the ten years of capable and progressive administration given the Dominion by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues; and in particular, commends them for their energetic and statesmanlike immigration and transportation policy which has been a main factor in the great development of Western Canada; and this convention feels confident that the continuance of this policy of peopling the West with desirable settlers and securing the construction of necessary main railway highways will be of lasting benefit to the whole Dominion.

TELEPHONES.

Resolution adopted by the Manitoba Liberal executive December 27th, 1906:—

"The Liberal party declares emphatically in favor of complete Government ownership and operation of a telephone system in this Province, believing this to be the only practical solution of the question of coping with the existing monopoly, and, if the party is successful in carrying the country, we undertake to proceed with the installation of such a system as soon as the necessary legislation can be passed and the present Government's Acts repealed, so as to relieve the municipalities of the cost and trouble of installing their systems."

The foregoing resolutions were adopted by the Liberals in convention, March 27th and 28th, 1906.

1910 Grit Platform, April 5th, 1910—Free Press.

"That inasmuch as the prosperity of the Province depends, in large measure, upon the existence of good roads, the Liberal party pledges itself to a definite policy, whereby it can co-operate with the municipalities in building a first-class system of thoroughfares."

"That the Liberal party stands pledged, if returned to power, to make the telephone commission free from all partizan control and responsible to the Legislature; to restore the control of its accounts to the Provincial Auditor and to allow no portion of the receipts to be diverted to current revenue, with a view to giving the Province the very best system of telephones at the lowest possible price."

"That the Liberals of Manitoba, in convention assembled, believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the boundary question consists in the acceptance of the boundaries as offered by the Dominion Government, provided it is accompanied by the transfer to this Province of the lands, minerals, timber, fisheries and other natural resources of the added territory."

"That the administration of justice should be impartial and non-political, thereby commanding the respect and confidence of the people in contrast with the persistent and determined prostitution of the machinery of justice to partizan ends which has been the continued practice of the present administration.

"(a) That the public lands of Manitoba, instead of being sacrificed in large quantities by private sale, should be conserved, and disposed of in small parcels, either to actual settlers at reasonable prices and under conditions imposing settlement duties, or by public auctions.

"(b) That public swamp lands be drained before being sold, and that the Government co-operate with the settlers in forming drainage districts and share proportionately with them the expenses in this connection. §2.

"The financial administration of the present Government has been extravagant, improvident and partizan, and has violated the principles of constitutional government. The Liberal party promises, if returned to power, to reduce the cost of administration by \$200,000 without impairing the efficiency of the service.

"That the Liberal party, in convention assembled, adopt the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum, and pledges itself, if returned to power, to pass legislation giving it full effect.

That an reasonable proportion of the revenue received from the taxation of railway companies be distributed in some equitable plan of distribution to the municipalities.

"That, as Manitoba is pre-eminently a farming Province, the encouragement of agriculture in all its branches should be the first duty of the government, and warrants the creation of a separate portfolio of agriculture, in order to take care of the various matters connected with agriculture and the establishment of demonstration farms. Also that the agricultural department should include a commercial intelligence branch.

"That this convention reaffirm the cordial sympathy of the Liberal party with the temperance movement as a moral reform and pledges itself, if the Liberals are returned to power, to further amend "The Liquor Act so as to:

"(1) Make a majority vote of the 'resident' electors sufficient to carry a local option by-law.

"(2) Give the electors of any municipality power to limit or reduce the number of licenses to be granted by the same system as a local option by-law is voted upon.

"(3) Establish a licensing branch of the county court judges to consider all applications and grant all licenses instead of the present system of license commissioners."

Increased grants to rural schools.

Compulsory education.

A provincial university.

A non-partisan elevator commission subject only to the legislature.

1914 Grit Platform (Free Press, March 29th, 1914).

This convention deplores the educational conditions existing in this province and condemns the fact that through the laxity of our laws and their enforcement:

(a) An alarmingly large number of children of school age are not being educated.

(b) In many of our schools the children are not being taught to speak the English language.

Therefore the Liberal party, if returned to power, stands pledged:

To maintain unimpaired the integrity of the national school system of the province (Act of 1897).

To make it the first duty of the government to bring suitable educational facilities within reach of all the children of the province.

To make the adequate teaching of English obligatory in all public schools.

To enact amendments to the present school law to provide for a measure of compulsory education, which while respecting the personal rights and religious convictions of the individual, shall make it obligatory on parents and guardians of all children that such children shall receive a proper elementary education, either by attendance at the public schools or by such substitute within the choice of the parents as shall attain this end.

To increase the efficiency of rural schools by much more liberal grants from the legislature (not less than \$200 per teacher per annum in rural schools), and by more careful supervision.

To repeal the Coldwell amendments.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

That this convention condemns the administration of the liquor license laws as grossly inefficient, corrupt and partisan, and declares that the Roblin Government is responsible therefor, and should on this account, and on account of its opposition to all proposals of reform, be condemned by all citizens who believe in moral progress and favor enforcement of the law.

That the Liberal party, recognizing the grave evils, disorders and corrupt influences associated with the liquor traffic, especially the bar sale of liquor and the treating custom, reaffirms its declaration of unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause and pledges itself:

(1) To pass an act for the abolition of the bar, to be prepared by the recognized temperance forces, and to submit such act to a referendum, which act, if endorsed by the electors, shall be put into operation and shall have the hearty support of the Liberal party in its thorough enforcement.

(2) To amend the Liquor License Act so as to ensure a large reduction in the number of liquor licenses, the abolition of proprietary club licenses and the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Thanksgiving Day.

(3) To amend the local option law by providing that any municipality shall have the power:

(a) To limit, reduce or abolish any class of liquor licenses as well as to shorten the hours of sale.

(b) That resident voters only shall have the right to vote.

(c) That no liquor licenses shall be issued where a local option by-law has been carried and subsequently quashed on technical grounds.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS.

Recognizing the intimate relation that exists between the prosperity of the farming community and the well-being of the whole community, and deploring the failure of the government to deal adequately with the economic necessities of the province, the Liberal party pledges itself, if returned to power,

To develop and give effect to a progressive agricultural policy, embodying among others, these features:

The extension of agricultural education by more practical demonstration farms and by direct instruction, thus taking the Agricultural College to the farmer.

The encouragement by advice, support and necessary financial assistance of co-operative movements among farmers for the buying of supplies, the marketing of products and the securing of necessary funds for farming purposes upon more advantageous terms.

To establish at once a public abattoir.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Liberal party, believing that there are no just grounds for debaring women from the right to vote, will enact a measure providing for equal suffrage, upon it being established by petition that this is desired by adult women to a number equivalent to 15 per cent. of the vote cast at the preceding general election in this province.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

That this convention endorses the principle of direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum, and maintains that the adoption of this reform as a part of our system of government would give effect to the will of the people, and would therefore be entirely in harmony with true democracy and British constitutional government.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

This convention deplores the systematic prostitution of justice for political ends by the Roblin Government; its persistent refusal to amend the numerous glaring defects in election laws and to persecute persons guilty of election crimes and pledges itself:

(1) To the faithful and impartial administration of justice in the province.

(2) To so amend the Election Act as to provide adequate punishment for election offences and to enforce the same.

(3) To so amend the Controverted Elections Act as to provide for a more simple procedure and a speedy trial of election petitions.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

This convention records itself in favor of progressive legislation for the assistance and protection of wage-earners and the improvement of conditions of living; the effective application of the fair wage clauses to provincial government contracts; the enforcement by imposition of adequate penalties and otherwise of prompt payment of wages by government contractors; an eight-hour day on all government contracts, and in favor of so amending the Workmen's Compensation Act as to give adequate compensation and more expeditious settlement of all claims.

GOOD ROADS.

That inasmuch as the prosperity of the province in a great measure depends upon the existence of good roads, the Liberal party reaffirms its policy of co-operating with the municipalities in the matter of road building, and declares that all provincial aid given should be spent through the municipal councils.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAX REFORM.

Resolved that this convention go on record as favoring legislation which will give municipalities local option as to classification of properties for taxation.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Liberal party in convention assembled pledges itself to take all possible steps to secure the immediate transfer of Manitoba's lands and natural resources from the Dominion of Canada to this province.

The tale of facts in the foregoing pages briefly sets forth the achievements of the Roblin Government in the building up of a Greater Manitoba and promoting the welfare of the people. Upon its marvellous record in this regard the Government is prepared to stand. It is for the electors to pronounce whether they desire the continuation of progressive administration and a still greater development of the Province or a return to the vicious system prevailing prior to 1900, with all the disastrous consequences.

INDEX

A

	Page
<i>Abattoir</i> —What the Government has done respecting	102
<i>Accomplishments of Roblin Government</i>	54
<i>Agriculture</i> —Huge expenditure on	32
Remarks of Provincial Treasurer respecting	42
Progress made as to	170-184
Alfalfa growing	179
Crop rotation tests	179
Boys' and girls' clubs	180
Improving breed of horses	181
Evidence of marked progress	181
Dominion estimates for agriculture, 1914	46
<i>Agricultural credits</i> —Remarks by Provincial Treasurer respecting	42
Remarks by Sir Rodmond respecting	182-184
<i>Agricultural College</i> —Best equipped in world	157
<i>Armstrong, Hon. Hugh</i> —Tribute to Sir Rodmond Roblin	5
Salient points of 1914 Budget	19-20
Says Province is in sound financial position?	21-22
Pointed remarks in 1914 Budget	27-28
No difficulty for Government to borrow money	27
All information public property	27-28
Grits never criticized fairly	27
As to the revenues of Province	28
Says Government has done little borrowing	30
Explains where money comes from	32
Government not affected by financial stringency	39
On high cost of living and Grit vagaries	39-42
On Western growth	44-45
On the swamp lands	162-163
On educational expenditure	198
On cost of telephone system	61
Makes comparison with Saskatchewan and Alberta	61-62
Price for last stock issue	21
<i>Assets and Liabilities of Province</i> show large surplus	11-12

B

<i>Bar</i> , abolishment of (see under index letter L)	81-88
<i>Bi-lingual Schools</i> (see "Education," index letter E)	
<i>Billiarde, F. J.</i> , on care of children, truancy, etc.	164, 216-217
<i>Bland, Rev.</i> , who is he?	171
<i>Borrowings of Government</i> —little has been done	30
<i>Boundaries of Province</i> —The extension of	48-49
Satisfactory financial settlement with Dominion	50-51
Inconsistency of Grits respecting	52
<i>Brown, Edward</i> —A poor prophet	68
His million dollar Portage episode	111-112
Respecting his alleged independence	112-113
Winnipeg Tribune sees no hope for him	113-114
As a malinger of Province	114
Opinion of him by Winnipeg Tribune	155
His private telephone charter	172-175
Performs remarkable feat—tells the truth	225

	Page
<i>Buchanan, W. W.</i> —His position on "Abolish the bar"	83-84
Letter commending Liquor Act administration	97
Says local option law a good one	98
<i>Buildings</i> —Erection of by Government	157-159
Where money comes from	33
Where the money goes	34-35
Estimated expenditure on, 1914	35
<i>Building Trades</i> —Protection of	161
<i>Burrows, T. A.</i> —His connection with timber limits	185

C

<i>Campbell, Hon. C. H.</i> —Attack on by Free Press	134-135
<i>Charity</i> , grants towards 1900-1913	27-32
<i>Children</i> , care of, Earl Grey's opinion	213
Mr. Billiards on	164, 216-217
<i>Clerical Politicians</i> still with us	175
<i>Conservative Platform</i> , 1899	7-8
Platform, Railway, 1899	63
Treatment of Province by Dominion Government	40
<i>Clubs, Social</i> (see "Clubs," under index letter L)	88-94
Boys' and girls', agricultural	180
<i>Coldwell, Hon. Geo.</i> —On educational matters	197, 218-219
<i>Compulsory Education</i> (see "Education," index letter E)	
<i>Convention, Grit</i> , 1910—Opinion of Winnipeg Tribune on	155
<i>Corporations</i> —Taxation of	26, 31
<i>Consolidated Schools</i> (see "Education," index letter E)	197
<i>Cost of Living</i> —Remarks on by Provincial Treasurer	39-42
Remarks on by Sir Rodmond	184
<i>Crop Rotation Tests</i> —Progress as to	179
<i>Crummy, Rev. Dr.</i> —Says local option stands high	98

D

<i>Debt of Province</i> —Direct, statement of	11
Indirect, statement of	12
Remarks of Provincial Treasurer as to	20

E

<i>Education</i> —Policy of Government defined	193
False premises of opponents	219-220
A notable advance	193-194
Expenditure on education	199-201
<i>Bi-lingual schools</i> —	
Opinion of Mr. Fletcher	195
Opinion of A. F. Bloch, Winnipeg Training School	195
Opinion of Inspector Wiedenhammer, English-German Schools	195
Opinion of J. T. Cressy, Ruthenian Training School, Brandon	196
Opinion of Inspectors Gould, Potvin and Brunet, English and French schools	196

Education—Continued.

	Page
Illiteracy—a comparison.....	198
Secondary and other schools, progress of.....	199-200
Consolidated schools, progress of.....	197
Winnipeg schools, statistics as to.....	198

Compulsory education—

Conditions prior to 1890.....	201
Between 1890 and 1897.....	201
Compulsory clauses in 1890 bill struck out by Liberals.....	202-205
Why? A query for the Grits.....	200
Laurier-Greenway schools settlement, 1890.....	206-207
Agreement intended as final settlement.....	208
Agreement ratified by legislation in 1897.....	208
Views of J. D. Cameron on settlement.....	208-209
Donald McMaster's opinion.....	209
Impossible to now carry out compulsory education on lines suggested by Grits.....	209-210
Present Government obliged to carry out school law as handed them by Grits.....	210
Norris swallows himself.....	210
Government simply perfecting system.....	211

Coldwell amendments—

Explanation of.....	211-213
Grits supported passage of bill.....	213
Truancy, policy of Government fully outlined.....	213-219
School books, Government's wise move.....	222-223

Elevators, Government—Discussion of subject..... 123-130

Capital expenditure on.....	126
Operation account.....	126
Receipts and expenditures, 1913.....	127
Loss on operation.....	127
Loss by Grain Growers' Grain Co.....	128
Position assumed by Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	128-130

Election Act—A pure measure..... 53

Electoral Divisions—New divisions, 1914..... 116-117

Maps showing.....	at end of book
-------------------	----------------

Extension of Boundaries—Consummation of..... 48-49

Final settlement with Dominion.....	50-51
-------------------------------------	-------

Estimates—Provincial, 1914..... 17

Dominion, 1914, relating to Manitoba.....	46
---	----

F

Farming—Encouragement for better..... 180

Flag—Policy of Government..... 220-221

Financial—A retrospect..... 9-10

Assets and liabilities of Province.....	11-12
Receipts and expenditures, 1913.....	12-13
Receipts and expenditures on ledger accounts.....	13-14
Receipts and expenditures on trust accounts.....	14-15
Revenue of Province from Dominion, 1913.....	16
Revenue of Province, estimated for 1914.....	17
Revenue of Province, how it has gone up.....	28
Revenues of Province, remarks of Provincial Treasurer.....	28
Salient points of speech Provincial Treasurer, 1914.....	19-20
Splendid financial showing of Province.....	21
Stock of Province, a remarkable price for.....	21
Stock of Province, extracts from Press.....	24-25

<i>Financial</i> —Continued.	Page
Surpluses of Province over liabilities	11-12
Over expenditure, 1900-1913	23-43
Grants to the people—Statement of	27-32
To Salvation Army	38
Taxation of Corporations, 1900-1913	26-31
Taxation of Railways, 1900-1913	20
Succession Duties tax	31
Insurance Companies tax	31
Government has done little borrowing	30
Government pays off old loans	30
Government not affected by financial stringency	30
Financial settlement re boundaries	50-51
<i>Free Press</i> —Unwarranted and ungallant attack on Colin H. Campbell	134-135
It tells the truth for once as to the Grits	136
An audacious lie nailed—the Kerfanohe case	170-171
Opinion of organ by <i>Winnipeg Tribune</i>	180
Party slavery of organ	190
Its unrealized election boasts	224-225
<i>Fitzgerald, Cyril</i> —Opinion on education	194

G

<i>Good Roads</i> —Policy of Government	107-110
<i>Grants to the People</i> —To schools and education	27, 32, 108, 109
To charities and hospitals	27
To municipalities	27, 32
To agriculture and kindred objects	32, 182
To Salvation Army	38
<i>Grain Growers Grain Co.</i> —Loss on elevators, 1912-13	128
<i>Grey, Earl</i> —Winnipeg is first in care of children	213
<i>Greenway Government</i> —A retrospect	9-10
Deficit of	23
A revenue comparison	31
A comparison of grants to the people	32
Its railway policy a sham	63
Gave a million to the railways	64
Railway policy—an expensive experiment	64
No control of rates	65
Was willing to give a million for what Roblin Government procured for nothing	67
Exempted railways from taxation	69-70
Secret deals	70-71
Agreement with Laurier as to schools	70-71
<i>Gimli Bye-Election</i> —Gross Grit corruption in	141-148
Proof by affidavits	141-148
Mr. E. L. Taylor refutes charges	148-152
Mr. Molloy's cheque	153-154
<i>Grits</i> —How they make surpluses disappear	23-24
Never criticize fairly	27
Vagaries and inconsistencies of	41-42
Inconsistencies of their railway policy	68-69
Secret railway deals	70-71
Their temperance platform, 1914	105-106
Stupendous graft unearthed	118-122
Gimli bye-election corruption	141-154
Winnipeg Tribune opinion of their 1910 convention	155
A motley crew	172
The opinion of them by even the <i>Free Press</i>	136
Their 1907, 1910 and 1914 platforms	229-238

H

	Page
<i>Hospitals</i> —Grants to, 1900-1913	27-32
<i>High Cost of Living</i> —Remarks of Provincial Treasurer on	39-42
Remarks of Premier on	184
<i>Highways</i> —Expenditures on, 1913	32
Also see "Good Roads"	
<i>Hail Insurance</i> —1914 legislation respecting	162
<i>Horses</i> —Improving breed of	181
<i>Hydro-Electric Development</i> —What the Government is doing	188

I

<i>Illiteracy</i> —[See "Education," index letter E]	
<i>Insurance Companies</i> —Revenue from	31-33
<i>Immigration</i> —Progress made and future plans	179
Expenditure on	182
<i>Initiative and Referendum</i> —Discussion of subject	137-140

J

<i>Johnson, T. H.</i> —His voracious appetite for public money	165-168
<i>Juvenile Courts</i> —The good work it is doing	164
Earl Grey's opinion	210

K

<i>Kerfanko, escape of</i> —Free Press charges	170-171
Report of Commissioner	171

L

<i>Laurier-Greenway school agreement, 1896</i>	206-207
Its ratification by Legislature	208
Opinion of J. D. Cameron as to effect of	208-209
<i>Liquor Act and Its Administration</i> —General policy of Government	73
Conditions prior to 1900	73-74
Restrictive legislation of Roblin Government	74-76
Raising of the license fees—tariff of	76-77
W. W. Buchanan commends Government	97
Rev. Dr. Patrick makes laudatory remarks	98
Rev. Dr. Shearer delighted with progress	98
Sir Wm. Whyte says Government sincere	98
A veritable cruise of the booze	102-104
Bar abolishment—	
General policy of Government outlined	81-86
Sir Rodmond's attitude on question	81-86
A poser for W. W. Buchanan	83-84
Norris opposed to "Abolish the Bar"	87
Grit temperance plank 1914 as to	105
Social Service Reform platform, 1914	99-100
The agitation in Ontario and result of	101
Views of Sir James Whitney	101
Views of S. H. Beake, K.C.	101
Result of vote in East Middlesex bye-election	101-102

<i>Liquor Act and Its Administration—Continued.</i>	Page
<i>Clubs, Social—</i>	
Sir Rodmond's clear views respecting	88-94
Restrictive provisions governing	94-95
Grits afraid to make charges of wrong-doing	88-94
<i>Local Option—</i>	
Sir Rodmond's stand respecting	78
Remarks as to question	78
Sir James Whitney on local option	79
Manitoba in advance of Ontario	94
Municipalities in Manitoba where local option is in force	79-80
By-laws cannot be quashed on technical grounds	80
Measure already in force in unorganized added territory of Province	80-81
Rev. Dr. Crummy says law stands high	98
W. W. Buchanan says it is a good law	98
<i>Referendums on liquor question—</i>	
In 1892	
In 1898 } Provincial	99
In 1902 }	
In 1898 Dominion	99
<i>Legislation—Achievements of Government</i>	54
<i>Loan (Old)—Government promptly pays off</i>	30

M

<i>Molloy, Wm.—Cheque in Gimli bye-election</i>	153-154
<i>Municipalities—Grants to</i>	27
<i>McMaster, Donald—Opinion on 1896 school settlement</i>	209

N

<i>Neglected Children—Provisions and accomplishments as to</i>	164
<i>Norris, T. C.—Inconsistency of re boundaries</i>	52
Opposed to abolish the bar	87
His mental aberrations	123
As a fleet auctioneer	131-133
A poor legislator	134
The Winnipeg Tribune's opinion of him	155
Swallows himself on compulsory education	210
He supported Coldwell amendments	213

O

<i>Opposition—A motley crew</i>	172
Platform, 1907, 1910 and 1914	229-238
Temperance plank, 1914	105

P

<i>Patrick, Rev. Dr.—Commends liquor administration</i>	78
<i>Platforms—Conservative, 1899</i>	7-8
Grit temperance, 1914	105
Grit general, 1907, 1910 and 1914	229-238
Social Service Reform, 1914	99-100
<i>Politicians, Clerical—Are still with us</i>	175
<i>Province—Progress of</i>	6
A retrospect	9-10
Assets and liabilities of	11-12
Receipts and expenditures, 1913	12
Ditto on ledger accounts	13-14
Ditto on trust accounts	14-15

INDEX.

vii

<i>Province, Progress of—Continued.</i>	Page
Revenue from Dominion, 1913	16
Estimated expenditure, 1914	17
Sale of stock and press comments thereon	21, 24-25
Points in Budget, 1914	19-20
Province in sound financial condition	21-22
Boundaries extended	48-49
Financial arrangements with Dominion	50-51
<i>Prohibition—Referendums on</i>	99
<i>Prison Reform—What has been done towards</i>	228-229
<i>Protection of Workmen—Adequate legislation for</i>	161
As to building trades	161
<i>Provincial Secretary's Department—Business-like administration and largely increased receipts</i>	180
<i>Public Buildings—Where money comes from to erect</i>	33
Where money goes	34-35
Estimated expenditure on, 1914	35
<i>Public Utility Commission—An admirable measure</i>	226-227

R

<i>Railways—Over 1,800 miles constructed without cost</i>	65-66
Connection with Lake Superior	66
Control of rates	67
A comparison as to	65
Grain rates reduced	67
C. P. R. obliged to meet reduction	67
Large saving to Province	68
Ed. Brown a poor prophet	68
Manitoba policy copied by other provinces	68
Grit 1907 railway, plank left out of subsequent platforms	68-69
A retrospect	69-70
Taxation of	29, 70
No secret deals now	70-71
Government guarantee a remote liability	71-72
Line to Hudson's Bay	72
What Greenway's railway policy is costing the Province	64
<i>Receipts and Expenditures of Province, 1913</i>	12-15
<i>Revenue of Province—From Dominion Government, 1913</i>	16
Estimated for year 1914	17
From taxation of corporations	26
Remarks of Provincial Treasurer	28
How the revenue has gone up	28
From taxation of railways	29-31
From succession duties	31-33
From insurance companies	31-33
From telephone system, 1913	55
Estimated from system, 1914	62
<i>Redistribution—Bill a fair measure</i>	116-117
<i>Referendums—On liquor question</i>	99
<i>Referendum and Initiative—Remarks thereon</i>	157-140
<i>Roblin, Sir Rodmond—Fitting tribute to by Provincial Treasurer</i>	5
On boundaries triumph	48
On Liquor Act and its administration	78
Position as to "Abolish the Bar"	81-83
Puts a power to W. W. Buchanan	83-84
In full sympathy with sobriety	86

Roblin, Sir Rodmond—Continued.

	Page
His conception of good citizenship	98
Remarks re elevators	124-126
" on Redistribution Bill	116-117
" on good roads	107
" on social clubs	88-94
" on agricultural credits	182-184
" on the initiative and referendum	140
" on high cost of living	184
" on hydro electric development	187
" on public ownership	227

S

<i>Salvation Army</i> —Grants towards	38
<i>Schools</i> —Grants to, 1900-1913	27
(See also "Education")	
<i>Shearer, Rev. Dr.</i> —Commends local option law	98
<i>Social Service Reform</i> —Their 1914 platform	99-100
<i>Stock, Government</i> —Remarkable price for	21
Extracts from press	24-25
<i>Surpluses</i> —Of Province assets over liabilities	11
Roblin Government, 1900-1913	23, 43
How Grits make disappear	23-24
Telephone surplus	55
<i>Sicamp Laws</i> —Explanation of Provincial Treasurer	162-163

T

<i>Taxation of corporations</i>	26
Of railways	20
<i>Telephone System</i> —Construction account	55
Operation account	55
Gain to treasury	55
Its accomplishments and prospects	56-60
Cost of system	61
Compared with western provinces	61-62
Equal to any system	62
Estimated revenue, 1914	62
Estimated expenditure, 1914	62
New features in force	62
<i>Temperance</i> —Social Service Reform platform	99-100
<i>Transcontinental Railway</i> —Stupendous Grit graft	118-122
<i>Timber Berths</i> —T. A. Burrows' connection therewith	189
<i>Tribune, Winnipeg</i> —Opinion of Free Press	189-190
Sees no hope for Ed. Brown	113-114
As to party slavery of Free Press	19

U

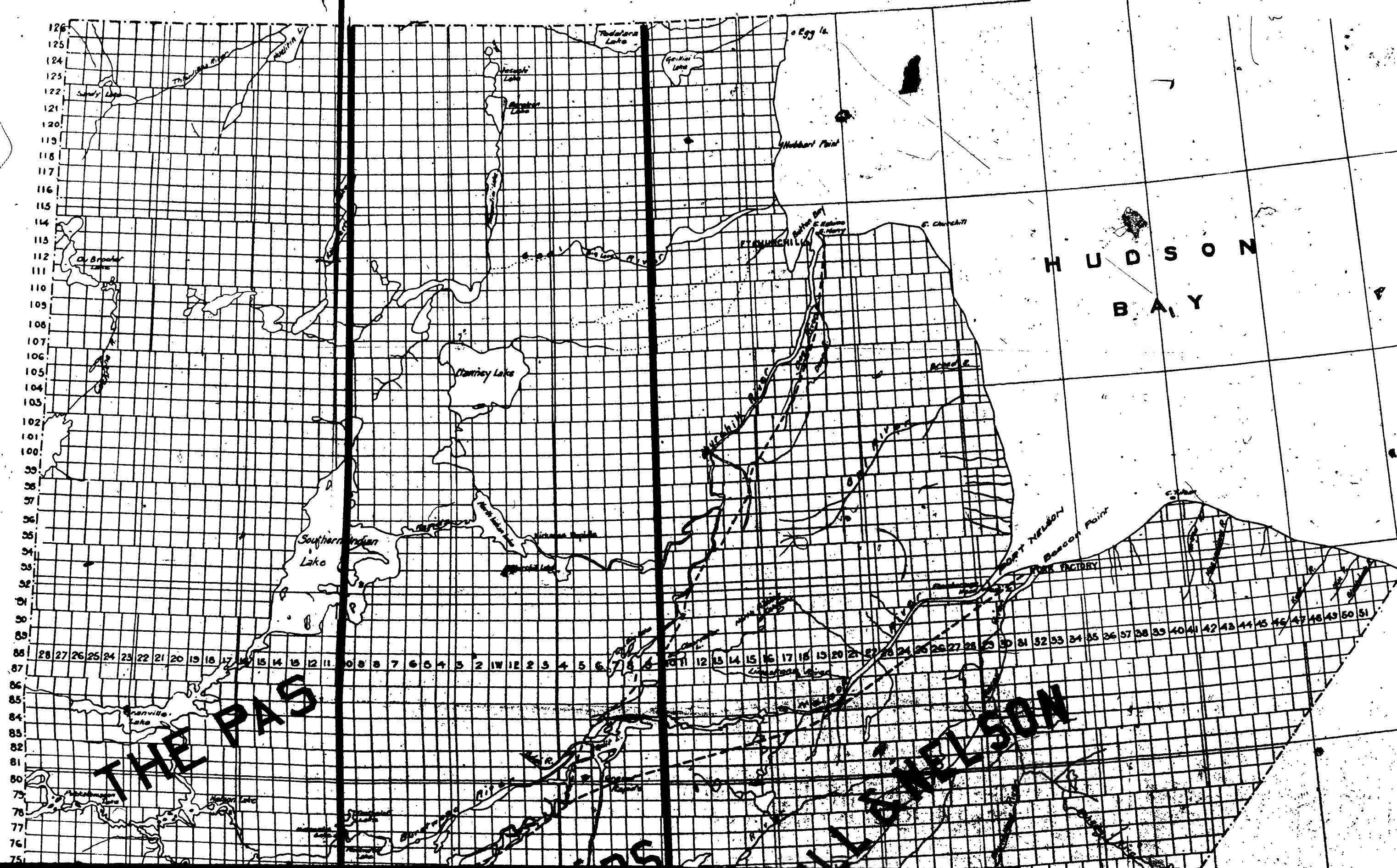
<i>University of Manitoba</i> —Encouraging of	191
<i>Utility Commissioner</i> —A good measure	226-227

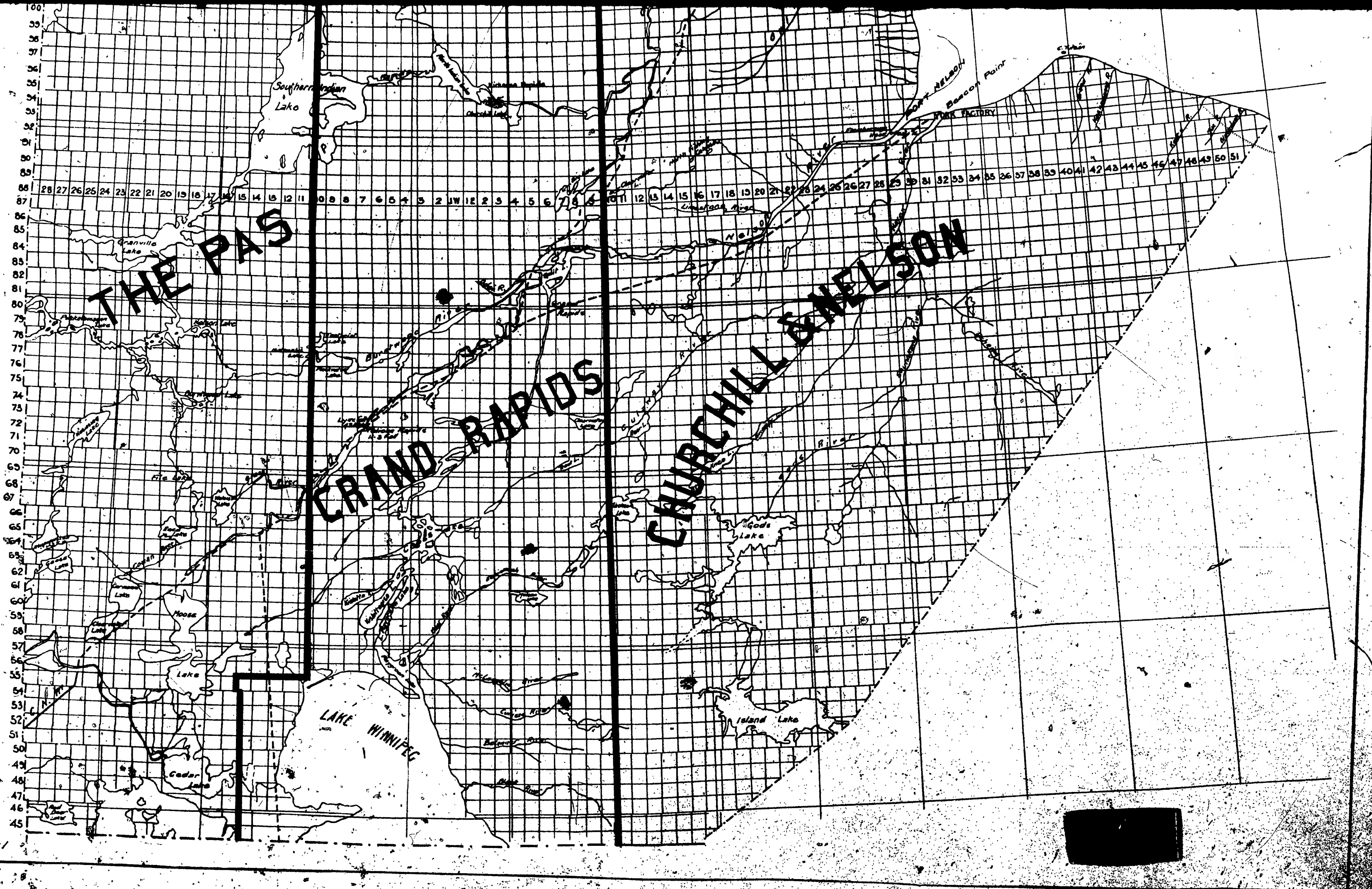
W

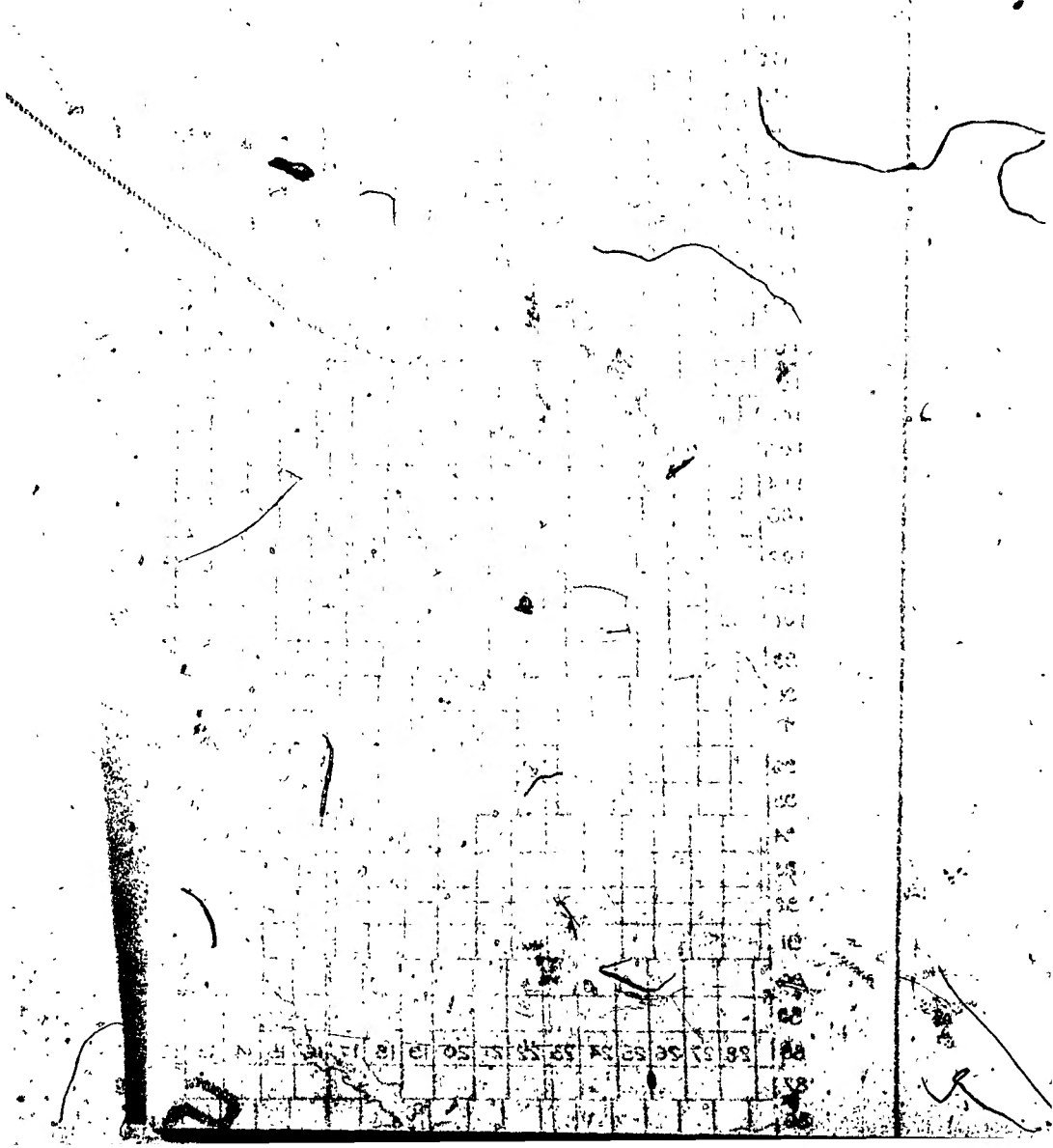
<i>Walton, G. H.</i> —As a fleet auctioneer	131-133
<i>Well-boring</i> —What Government has done	189
<i>Whyte, Sir Wm.</i> —Says Government sincere on liquor question	98
<i>Wilson, Rev.</i> —Attack on Sir Rodmond	95-96
<i>Winnipeg Schools</i> —Statistics respecting	198
<i>Woman's Suffrage</i> —Treatise on	168-170
<i>Workmen</i> —Protection of	161



Manitoba Electoral Divisions in Added Territory







Iran "Uzabre" Harris

No pleasure is comparable
to standing upon the vant-
age ground of truth, and
thrice armed is he whose
cause is just.